

NOW YOU KNOW

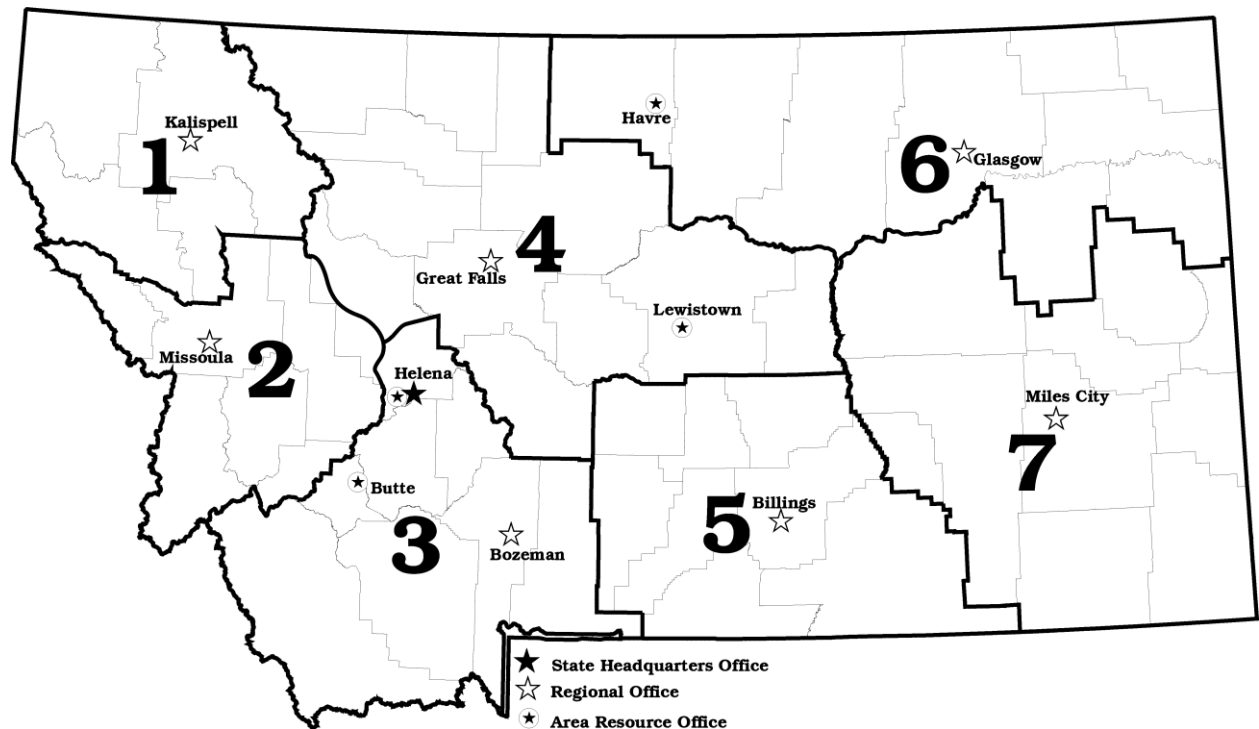
**A collection of facts
and figures about . . .**



***Montana Fish,
Wildlife & Parks***

2010-2012

MAP 1. FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS



STATE HEADQUARTERS

MT Fish, Wildlife & Parks
1420 East 6th Avenue
PO Box 200701
Helena, MT 59620-0701
406/444-2535

REGION 1

490 North Meridian Road
Kalispell, MT 59901
406/752-5501

Libby Area Office

385 Fish Hatchery Rd.
Libby, MT 59923
406-293-4161

Thompson Falls Area Resource Office

P.O. Box 35
601 Thompson Falls, MT 59873

REGION 2

3201 Spurgin Road
Missoula, MT 59804
406/542-5500

REGION 3

1400 South 19th
Bozeman, MT 59718
406/994-4042

Helena Area Res. Office

930 Custer Avenue West
Helena, MT 59620
406/495-3260

Butte Area Res. Office

1820 Meadowlark Lane
Butte, MT 59701
406/494-1953

REGION 4

4600 Giant Springs Road
Great Falls, MT 59405
406/454-5840

Lewistown Area Res. Office

2358 Airport Road
PO Box 938
Lewistown, MT 59457
406/538-4658

REGION 5

2300 Lake Elmo Drive
Billings, MT 59105
406/247-2940

REGION 6

54078 US Hwy 2W
Glasgow, MT 59230
406/228-3700

Havre Area Res. Office

2165 Highway 2 East
Havre, MT 59501
406/265-6177

REGION 7

Industrial Site West
PO Box 1630
Miles City, MT 59301
406/234-0900

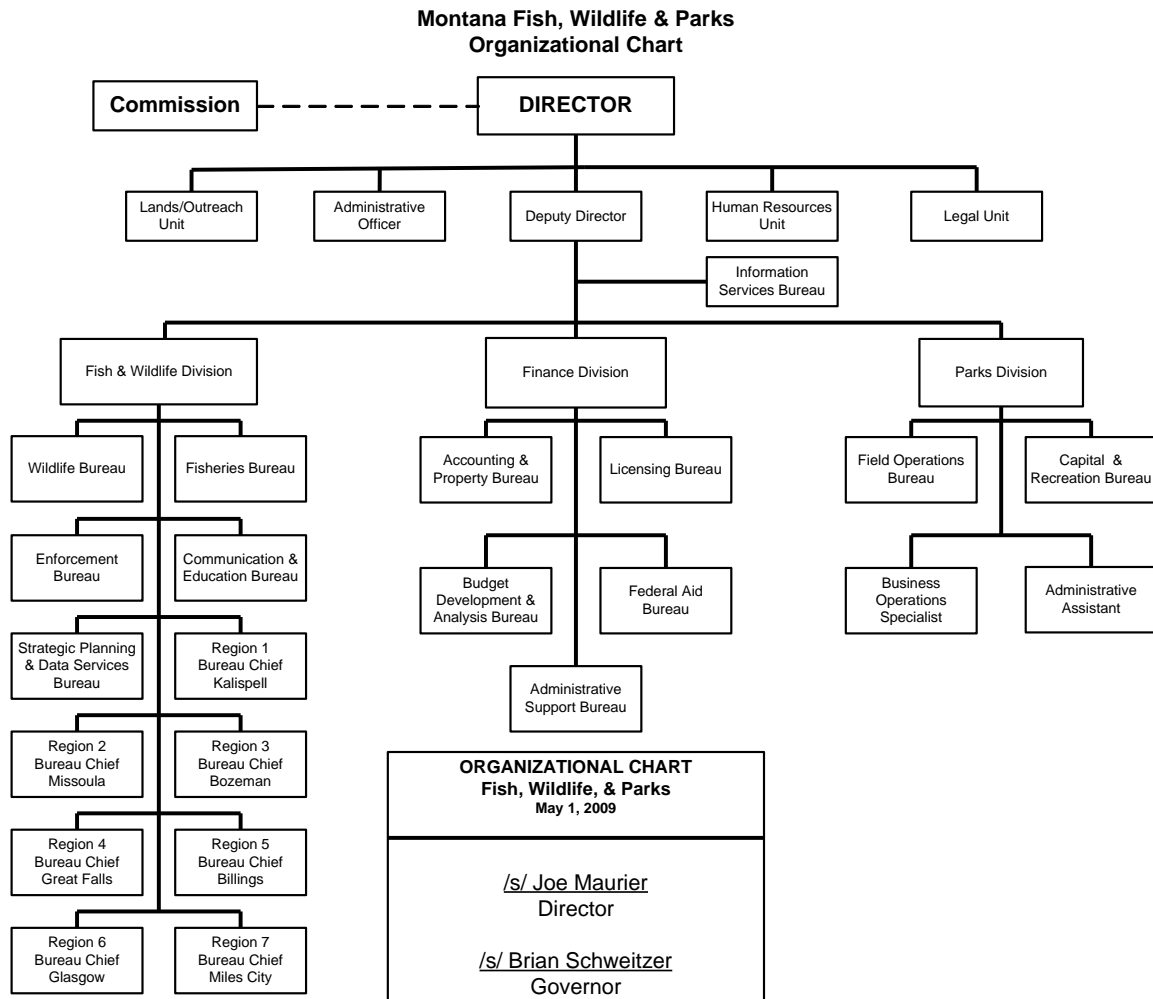
ALSO FIND FWP ON THE WEB AT fwp.mt.gov

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Department Organization



Administrative Staff

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission

The Governor appoints members of the five-member FWP Commission from five geographical districts. Members serve staggered four-year terms, with three members appointed at the beginning of the Governor's term and two appointed two years after the Governor's term begins. The appointments are to be made without regard to political affiliation and solely for the wise management of the fish, wildlife, state parks and other outdoor recreational resources of the state. At least one member must be experienced in the breeding and management of domestic livestock.

The FWP Commission sets department policy; establishes fishing, hunting, and trapping rules; establishes rules governing the use of lands owned or controlled by the department and waters under the jurisdiction of the department; approves all acquisitions or transfers of interest in land or water; and approves the department budget.

Commission Members

Shane Colton	Billings.....	259-9986
Willie Doll	Malta.....	658-2120
Ron Moody	Lewistown.....	538-2698
Bob Ream, Chairman	Helena.....	443-2595
Dan Vermillion, Vice Chairman	Livingston.....	222-0624

Director's Office

Director	Joe Maurier.....	444-3186
Deputy Director	Art Noonan.....	444-4600
Technology Services	Barney Benkelman.....	444-4558
Legal	Bob Lane.....	444-4045
FWP Commission Secretary	Reg Peterson.....	444-7826
Human Resources	Julie Sanders.....	444-1289
Lands/Outreach	Paul Sihler.....	444-3196
Administrative Officer	Betty Warren.....	444-9089

Leadership Team

Finance Administrator	Sue Daly.....	444-3107
Fish & Wildlife Administrator	Dave Risley.....	444-9817
Parks Administrator	Chas Van Genderen.....	444-3751
Communication and Education	Ron Aasheim.....	444-4038
Enforcement	Jim Kropp.....	444-2452
Wildlife	Ken McDonald.....	444-2612
Fisheries	Bruce Rich.....	444-3183
Strategic Planning	T. O. Smith.....	444-3889

Regional Supervisors

Regional supervisors are members of the leadership team and handle on-the-ground implementation of programs and policies.

Region One	Kalispell	Jim Satterfield	751-4566
Region Two	Missoula	Mack Long	542-5504
Region Three	Bozeman	Pat Flowers	994-4050
Region Four	Great Fall	Gary Bertellotti.....	454-5846
Region Five	Billings	Gary Hammond	247-2951
Region Six	Glasgow	Pat Gunderson	228-3704
Region Seven	Miles City	Brad Schmitz	234-0913



Mission, Goals & Responsibilities

Mission

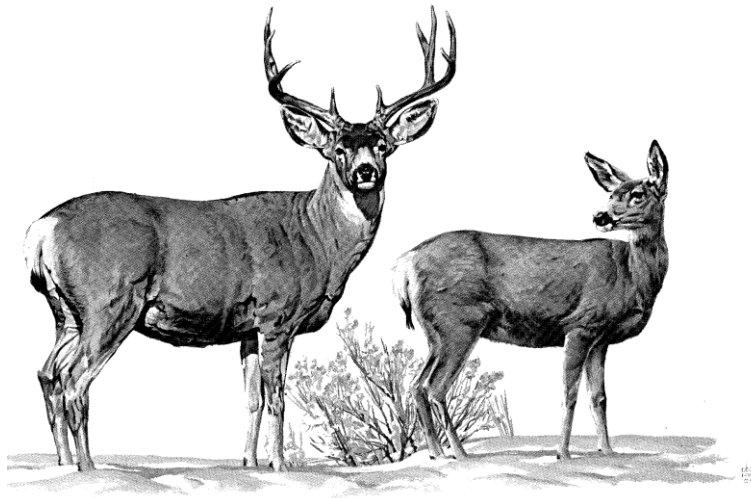
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks, through its employees and citizen Commission, provides for the stewardship of the fish, wildlife, parks and recreational resources of Montana while contributing to the quality of life for present and future generations.

Goals

- Maintain and enhance the health of Montana's natural environment and the vitality of our fish, wildlife, cultural and historic resources.
- Provide quality opportunities for public appreciation and enjoyment of fish, wildlife and state parks-related resources.
- Emphasize education, communication and responsible behavior to afford Montanans the opportunity to better understand and participate in the decision-making processes that sustain our natural, recreational and cultural resources for future generations.
- Create an efficient and effective work environment where priorities are clear and employees are accountable, valued, and recognized for their contributions.

Responsibilities

FWP, by law, supervises the management of all fish, wildlife, game and nongame birds, waterfowl and game and nongame furbearing animals of the state. Further, FWP is responsible for all state parks-related scenic, historic, archeological, cultural and recreational resources of the state.



Director's Office

Director's Office

The director's office is responsible for overall department direction regarding policy, planning, program development, guidelines, and decision-making for key resource activities. Legal services, human resources management, land administration, and information technology support are also administered here. The governor-appointment FWP Commission provides policy direction on resource management, seasons, and use of department lands.

The Director's Office includes:

- FWP DEPUTY DIRECTOR
- LANDS AND OUTREACH
- LEGAL
- HUMAN RESOURCE
- TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Divisions in Brief

Finance Division

The Finance Division is responsible for a sound financial foundation for the agency in support of Fish, Wildlife & Parks. The division's primary focus includes accounting, fiscal management, purchasing, property management, federal aid administration, and the licensing of all hunters, anglers, and recreation users.

Bureaus in the Finance Division include:

- ACCOUNTING
- PURCHASING AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
- FEDERAL AID ADMINISTRATION
- LICENSING AND SPECIAL DRAWINGS
- BUDGETING
- ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Fish and Wildlife Division

The Fish and Wildlife Division is responsible for the stewardship of Montana's fish and wildlife resources while contributing to the quality of life for present and future generations. The operational programs are in five bureaus and seven regions. Primary functions of the division include collection and analysis of fish and wildlife data, establishing and enforcing hunting, trapping and fishing regulations, habitat management and communication with the public to maintain sound fish and wildlife populations and the opportunity to enjoy them.

Bureaus in the Fish and Wildlife Division include:

- FISHERIES BUREAU
- WILDLIFE BUREAU
- STRATEGIC PLANNING AND DATA SERVICES BUREAU
- COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION BUREAU
- ENFORCEMENT BUREAU
- FWP REGIONS 1-7

Parks Division

The Parks Division is responsible for conserving the scenic, historic, archaeological, scientific, and recreational resources of the state and providing for their use and enjoyment. The Division manages all state parks and fishing access sites as well as administers grants to trail users and for local government recreation projects.

Bureaus in the Parks Division include:

- STATE PARKS
- RECREATION GRANTS PROGRAM
- FISHING ACCESS SITE PROGRAM

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Foundation

The mission of the Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Foundation is to provide private support for preserving and enhancing Montana's natural, cultural and recreational resources. The Foundation raises funds for charitable and educational purposes, and awards grants to organizations that hold federal tax- exempt status. The Foundation was founded in 1999 and is governed by a

Board of Directors comprised of business and community leaders. For more information, please contact Spencer Hegstad, Foundation Executive Director, at 406-444-6759 or, email him at FWPFoundation@mt.gov



**MONTANA FISH,
WILDLIFE & PARKS
FOUNDATION**

Fishing and Water Resources

Handy Information and Statistics

Licensing Information

- To fish in Montana, anglers age 15 to 61 need two licenses; a conservation license and a fishing license.
- Residents 62 years of age and older may fish with a conservation license only.
- Resident youth ages 1 to 11 years of age do not need a fishing license.
- A nonresident youth from 1-11 years of age is not required to have a fishing license if accompanied by an adult who holds a valid Montana fishing license.
- A conservation license is needed in order to purchase any fishing or hunting license.
- A fishing license allows an angler to fish for and possess any fish or aquatic invertebrate authorized by the state's fishing regulations. A fishing license enables one to fish from March 1 through the end of February of the following year.

Who Fishes in Montana

- Residents comprise about 59 percent of the state's fishing license buyers.
- About 33 percent of all adult Montana residents purchase fishing licenses annually.
- In total, nearly 234,000 residents and 162,000 nonresidents held Montana fishing licenses in 2007.
- Nonresidents reported 712,087 angler days in 2007, or 30 percent of the angling pressure. Montana residents accounted for 70 percent of the total angling pressure.

What They Catch

- Montana's waters support more than 90 species of fish. Of these, 59 are native to the state. The remaining 35 are introduced species. Of the total supported species, more than 30 are classified as game fish under Montana statutes.
- Nineteen species are listed as "species of special concern" in Montana, including the pallid sturgeon that was listed as a federally endangered species in 1991; the white sturgeon, listed as endangered in 1994; and the bull trout, listed as a federally threatened species in 1998. Other closely watched species are: paddlefish, sicklefin and sturgeon chub, fluvial Arctic grayling, redband trout, westslope cutthroat trout, Yellowstone cutthroat trout, and burbot.
- Over 79.9 percent of angler days are spent seeking trout and salmon.
- The state fish is the cutthroat trout, which has two subspecies: the Yellowstone and the westslope.

Where They Fish

- Rivers receiving the heaviest fishing pressure in 2007 were sections of the: Madison, Bighorn, Missouri, Bitterroot, Gallatin, Flathead and Beaverhead Rivers. (*Statewide Angling Pressure* estimates).
- Those lakes and reservoirs receiving the heaviest fishing pressure in 2007 were: Canyon Ferry Reservoir, Flathead Lake, Georgetown Lake, Hauser Lake, Fort Peck Lake, Lake Koocanusa, Holter Lake and Clark Canyon Reservoir.
- Most fishing activity, over 25.8 percent, took place in FWP Region 3 in south central Montana, including waters near Livingston, Bozeman, Dillon, Helena, and Butte. Waters most heavily fished in FWP region 3 included the Madison River, Gallatin River Big Hole River, Beaverhead River, and upper Yellowstone River.
- Over 16 percent of the angling in 2007, or 390,439 angler days, occurred in the rivers and reservoirs of the Upper Yellowstone River drainage upstream of and including the Big Horn River.
- Anglers spent 2.38 million days fishing in Montana in 2007, down from an all time high in 1999 of 3.18 million days.
- There are more than 15,000 miles of cold-water rivers and streams in Montana and about 1,900 cold -water lakes totaling 400,000 acres.
- Montana contains approximately 6,100 miles of warm-water rivers and streams, and thousands of warm-water lakes covering an estimated 350,000 acres, from the massive Fort Peck Reservoir to an untold number of small ponds.
- There are 333 Fishing Access Sites in Montana and they hosted 4.36 million users in 2009. Please refer to the Fishing Access Site Brochure for details about these sites. The FAS Brochure is available from all FWP regional offices and the FWP headquarters office.
- Improved boat ramps are available at 216 FAS sites.
- Fees: Day-use fees are not charged at fishing access sites.
- Camping is allowed at 104 sites.
- Overnight camping fees are charged at 56 sites:
 - \$7 per night if someone in the camping group has a fishing license, or a
 - \$12 fee, if no one in the group has a license.
- The Parks Division develops and maintains fishing access sites. The Fish and Wildlife Division is responsible for locating and acquiring new sites. Current fishing access site operations, maintenance and acquisition funds originate from \$1 from each resident fishing license and \$5 from each nonresident fishing license. Of the funding generated, 75 percent is used for the operation and maintenance of existing FAS sites and 25 percent is used to acquire new sites.

When They Fish

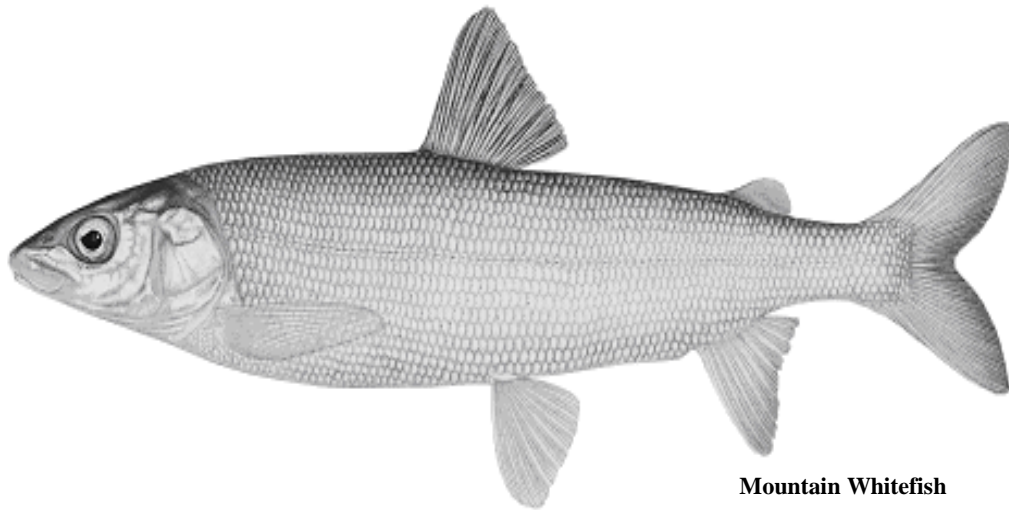
- Generally, July sees the most angling action with more than 560,000 angler days, nearly 24 percent of the year's activity. June and August each see about 14-18 percent of the year's angling pressure respectively and generally only three percent of the year's angling occurs in December.
- The general fishing season in Montana runs from the third Saturday in May through November 30. All waters in the Eastern Fishing District and most lakes, reservoirs and larger rivers are open year-round.

Economics of Fishing

- In 2008, anglers spent an estimated \$240 million in Montana on transportation, lodging, food, guide fees and other direct purchases, excluding license fees. Nonresidents account for more than 50 percent of the revenue from fishing.
- For every dollar spent by the FWP Fisheries Program, anglers spend about \$11 benefiting local communities and the state's economy.

Blue Ribbon/Wild & Scenic Rivers

- A total of 1,139 miles of 15 individual streams and rivers in Montana are classified as “Blue Ribbon” streams in Montana. They are the: Beaverhead, Big Hole, Bighorn, Blackfoot, Boulder, Flathead (mainstem), Flathead (South Fork), Gallatin, Kootenai, Madison, Missouri, Rattlesnake Creek, Rock Creek, Stillwater and Yellowstone.
- Montana contains 368 miles of federally designated "Wild and Scenic" rivers. These rivers are the: Upper Missouri (149 miles from Ft. Benton to the Fred Robinson Bridge), North Fork of the Flathead (58 miles from the Canadian Border to its confluence with the South Fork), Middle Fork of the Flathead (101 miles from the confluence of Strawberry and Bowl creeks to its confluence with the South Fork), and South Fork of the Flathead 60 miles from the confluence of Young's and Danaher creeks downstream to Hungry Horse Reservoir). The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act celebrates its 40th Anniversary in 2008.



Mountain Whitefish

TABLE 1. – FISHES OF MONTANA

Common Name	Native	Game Fish	Species of Concern	ESA status	Common Name	Native	Game Fish	Species of Concern	ESA status
Arctic Grayling	N	G	S		Iowa Darter	N			
Bigmouth Buffalo	N				Kokanee Salmon	P	G		
Black Bullhead					Lake Chub	N			
Black Crappie					Lake Trout	N	G	S	
Blue Sucker	N		S		Lake Whitefish	P	G		
Bluegill/Sunfish					Largemouth Bass		G		
Brassy Minnow	N				Largescale Sucker	N			
Brook Stickleback	N				Longnose Dace	N			
Brook Trout		G			Longnose Sucker	N			
Brown Trout		G			Mottled Sculpin	N			
Bull Trout	N	G	S	T	Mountain Sucker	N			
Burbot	N	G			Mountain Whitefish	N	G		
Channel Catfish	N	G			Northern Pike	N	G		
Chinook Salmon		G			Northern Pikeminnow	N			
Cisco		G			Northern Redbelly Dace	N			
Common Carp					Northern Redbelly X Finescale Dace	N		S	
Creek Chub	N				Paddlefish	N	G	S	
Emerald Shiner	N				Pallid Sturgeon	N	G	S	E
Fathead Minnow	N				Peamouth	N			
Flathead Chub	N				Pearl Dace	N		S	
Freshwater Drum	N				Plains Killifish	N			
Golden Shiner	N				Plains Minnow	N			
Golden Trout		G			Pumpkinseed				
Goldeye	N				Pygmy Whitefish	N	G		
Goldfish					Rainbow Smelt				
Green Sunfish									
Green Swordtail									
Columbia River Redband Trout	N	G	S						

Fishing and Water Resources

Common Name	Native	Game Fish	Species of Concern	ESA status	Common Name	Native	Game Fish	Species of Concern	ESA status
Rainbow Trout		G			Tiger Muskellunge		G		
Redside Shiner	N				Torrent Sculpin	N		S	
River Carpsucker	N				Trout-perch	N		S	
Rock Bass					Utah Chub				
Sailfin Molly					Variable Platyfish				
Sand Shiner	N				Walleye		G		
Sauger	N	G	S		Western Mosquitofish				
Shortfin Molly					Western Silvery Minnow	N			
Shorthead Redhorse	N				Westslope Cutthroat Trout	N	G	S	
Shorthead Sculpin	N				White Bass				
Shortnose Gar	N		S		White Crappie		G		
Shovelnose Sturgeon	N	G			White Sturgeon	N	G	S	E
Sicklefin Chub	N		S		White Sucker	N			
Slimy Sculpin	N				Yellow Bullhead				
Smallmouth Bass		G			Yellow Perch		G		
Smallmouth Buffalo	N				Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout	N	G	S	
Spoonhead Sculpin	N		S						
Spottail Shiner									
Stonecat	N								
Sturgeon Chub	N		S						

Index to codes:

N - Native to Montana

P - Possibly native to Montana

G - Game fish

S - Species of Concern

E - Endangered

T - Threatened

C - Candidate species

TABLE 2. – STATE OF MONTANA FISH RECORDS

For the most recent fish records visit the Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks website at www.fwp.mt.gov

FISH	MONTANA NATIVE	LENGTH (inches)	WEIGHT	GIRTH (inches)	SITE	ANGLER	BAIT TACKLE	DATE
Arctic Grayling	■	20	3.63 lbs.	11.7	Washtub Lake	Glenn Owens	Wet Fly	6/28/03
Bigmouth Buffalo	■	40.7	57.75 lbs.	32.5	Nelson Reservoir	Craig D. Grassel	Bow & Arrow	6/4/94
Black Bullhead		14.37	2.60 lbs.	11.5	Smiley Slough	Birrell White	Bait	6/20/09
Black Crappie		16.7	3.13 lbs.		Tongue River Reservoir	Al Elser		1973
Bluegill		11	2.64 lbs.	17	Peterson's Stock Dam	Brent Fladmo	Worm	6/3/83
Blue Sucker		29.75	11.46 lbs.	18.5	Yellowstone River Miles City	Doug Askin	Worm	10/7/89
Brook Trout			9.06 lbs.		Lower Two Medicine Lake	John R. Cook		1940
Brown Trout			29 lbs.		Wade Lake	E.H. "Peck" Bacon		1966
Bull Trout (Dolly Varden)	■	37	25.63 lbs.	25		James Hyer	Trolling Line	1916
Burbot	■	39	17.08 lbs.	16.25	Missouri River Wolf Point	Jeff Eugene Iwen	Minnow	4/18/89
Channel Catfish	■	37.6	30.12 lbs	24.7	Missouri River Fred Robinson Brdg.	Jessey Perry	Minnow/setline	5/08/09
Chinook Salmon		38	31.13 lbs.	26.5	Fort Peck Reservoir Face of Dam	Carl L. Niles	Diamond King Spoon	10/2/91
Cisco		17.25	1.75 lbs.		Below Ft Peck Powerhouse	Curt Zimmerman	Phelps floater & small minnow	5/19/01
Coho Salmon		25.5	4.88 lbs.		Fort Peck Reservoir Face of Dam	Irven F. Stohl	Daredevil	5/29/73
Common Carp		38	40.2 lbs.	30.5	Nelson Reservoir	Jared S. Albus	Bow & Arrow	5/24/98
Cutthroat Trout	■		16 lbs.		Red Eagle Lake	Wm. D. Sands		1955
Emerald Shiner		3.43	0.01 lbs		Park Grove Bridge	Ike Braaten	Rapala	6/9/06
Flathead Chub	■	11.2	0.59 lbs.		Thornton Pond	Douglas Jordan	Worm	4/29/01
Freshwater Drum	■	29.5	21.59 lbs	26.5	Fort Peck – Ghost Coulee	Matt Washut	Smelt	5/3/03
Golden Trout		23.5	5.43 lbs.	13	Cave Lake	Mike Malixi	Lure	7/16/00
Goldeye	■		3.18 lbs.		Nelson Reservoir	Don Nevrvy	Jig/Power Crawler	7/4/00

FISH	MONTANA NATIVE	LENGTH (inches)	WEIGHT	GIRTH (inches)	SITE	ANGLER	BAIT TACKLE	DATE
Green Sunfish		9.0	0.84 lbs.	9.87	Hickson's Pond	Bette Schmieding	Worm	5/25/09
Kokanee Salmon		26. 8	7.85 lbs		Hauser Lake	John Bomar	Jig	9/23/03
Lake Trout		42.5	42.69 lbs.	31.5	Flathead Lake	Ruth Barber	Flatfish	6/23/04
Lake Whitefish		27	10.46 lbs.		Flathead Lake	Swan McDonald V	Jig	8/26/06
Largemouth Bass		22.5	8.80 lbs.		Noxon Rapids Reservoir	Darin Williams	Rubber Tube Bait	5/2/09
Largescale Sucker	■	23.1	6.16 lbs.	14.8	Woodland Pond	Kevin Fraley	Worm	6/27/08
Longnose Sucker	■		3.27 lbs.		Marias River Loma	Ray Quigley	Worm	5/8/88
Mottled Sculpin	■		0.05 lbs.		Belt Creek (North of Neihart MT)	Brad Sullivan	Worm	7/30/01
Mountain Sucker	■	6.2	1.60 oz.		Beaver Creek Reservoir	Robert Garwood	Worm	4/23/01
Mountain Whitefish	■	23	5.11 lbs.	12.5	Hauser Reservoir	Walt Goodman	Rapala	10/10/07
Northern Pikeminnow	■	27.125	7.88 lbs.		Noxon Rapids Reservoir	Darrel Torggrimson	Lure	5/28/91
Paddlefish	■	77	142.5 lbs.	41.75	Missouri River Near Kipp Park	Larry Branstetter	Snagged	5/20/73
Northern Pike			37.5 lbs.		Tongue River Reservoir	Lance Moyer		1972
Pallid Sturgeon	■		60 lbs.	27.5	Yellowstone River Near Sidney	Gene Sattler		5/13/79
Peamouth	■	16.125	1.52 lbs		Clark Fork River	Mike Jensen	Artificial Fly	7/29/07
Pygmy Whitefish	■	9.84	0.36 lbs.	6.3	Little Bitterroot Lake	Richard Geldrich	Maggot	2/13/10
Pumpkinseed		9.5	0.96 lbs.		Upper Thompson Lake	Nathan Bache	Lure	7/30/06
Rainbow Trout		38.62	33.1 lbs.	27	Kootenai River David Thompson Brdg	Jack G. Housel, Jr.	Lure	8/11/97
Rainbow-Cutthroat Hybrid Trout		35.75	30.25 lbs.	27.5	Ashely Lake	Pat Kelley	Bait	5/16/82
Redside Shiner	■	6.5	0.10 lbs.	3.75	Lost Lake	Josh Ahles	Worm	8/21/01
River Carpsucker	■	24	6.95 lbs.	16.5	Fort Peck Reservoir	Brady Miller	Bow & Arrow	8/15/08
Rock Bass		8.6	0.57 lbs.	8.1	Tongue River Reservoir	Don Holzheimer	Rubber Jig	6/1/89
Sauger	■	28.2	8.805 lbs.	15.1	Fort Peck Reservoir	Gene Moore	Whistler/Minnow	12/12/94

FISH	MONTANA NATIVE	LENGTH (inches)	WEIGHT	GIRTH (inches)	SITE	ANGLER	BAIT TACKLE	DATE
Saugeye			15.66 lbs.		Fort Peck Reservoir Squaw Creek	Myron Kibler	Minnow	1/11/95
Shortnose Gar	■	34	7.02 lbs.	12	Fort Peck Dredge Cuts	Ron Gulbertson	Speared	12/22/03
Shorthead Redhorse	■	20.25	4.68 lbs.		Marias River Near Loma	Ray Quigley	Worm	4/14/85
Shovelnose Sturgeon	■	39.5	13.72 lbs.	18	Missouri River Near Virgelle	Sidney Storm	Minnow	4/19/86
Smallmouth Bass		21	6.66 lbs.	17	Fort Peck Reservoir	Mike Otten	Crawdad	7/30/02
Smallmouth Buffalo	■	38	38 lbs	29.25	Nelson Reservoir	Brady Miller	Bow & Arrow	4/28/07
Stonecat	■	10	0.54 lbs.		Milk River	Dale Bjerga	Worm	6/16/96
Tiger Muskellunge		46	28.87 lbs.	21.5	Deadman's Basin Reservoir	Marty Storfa	Bucktail	7/10/06
Tiger Trout		20.6	4.04 lbs.	12	Bear Lake	Joe Sobczak	Wooley Bugger	2/9/97
Utah Chub			1.81 lbs.		Canyon Ferry Reservoir	Eugene Bastian	Rat Fink/Maggots	2/5/92
Walleye		35	17.75 lbs.	22	Tiber Reservoir	Robert Hart	Minnow	11/18/07
White Bass		17	2.80 lbs.	12	Missouri River South of Bainville	Vernon Pacovsky	Minnow	10/13/07
White Crappie		18.5	3.68 lbs.		Tongue River	Gene Bassett	Worm	5/10/96
White Sturgeon	■		96 lbs.		Kootenai River	Herb Stout		1968
White Sucker	■	21.625	5.33 lbs.	12.75	Nelson Reservoir	Fred Perry	Spear	2/10/83
Yellow Perch		14.375	2.39 lbs.	12.1875	Lower Stillwater Lake	Josh Emmert	Jig	2/19/06
Yellow Bullhead		11.8	0.93 lbs.	7.5	Tongue River Reservoir	Carl Radonski	Bait	5/24/98

For updates, check the FWP web page at www.fwp.mt.gov

Montana Fish Hatcheries

The first Montana hatchery began operation in 1908 at what is now Washoe Park Trout Hatchery at Anaconda. Currently, ten hatcheries are operated by FWP; eight are state owned and two, Murray Springs at Eureka and Fort Peck Hatchery at Fort Peck, are operated by FWP. Three federal hatcheries, at Bozeman, Creston and Ennis, are operated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. There are 10 FWP hatchery managers, two assistant managers and 20 fish culturists.

Stocking Fish

- Hatchery fish are stocked into approximately 836 lakes and reservoirs and approximately 23 rivers or streams throughout Montana to provide sport fishing opportunities and restore native fish species.
- Maintaining naturally producing wild trout populations has been a priority in Montana since 1974 when a research project on the Madison River showed planting of hatchery trout to be detrimental to wild populations in rivers and streams.
- Annual hatchery production of fish is typically 45 million warm-water fish and 8.4 million cold-water fish. Most warm-water species are stocked as fry, thus total warm-water production is less than 11,000 pounds of fish. Total weight of cold-water species typically exceeds 350,000 pounds.
- **Annual stocking plans and stocking reports for specific Montana waters can be found on FWP's website at <http://fwp.mt.gov/fishing/hatcheries/default.html>.**

TABLE 3. – MONTANA HATCHERIES SUMMARY

Name	Location	Year operation began	Type of facility	Species held
Murray Springs	Eureka	1978	Broodstock Production	westslope cutthroat trout rainbow trout kokanee salmon
Flathead Lake	Somers	1913	Production	westslope cutthroat trout kokanee salmon grayling
Jocko River	Arlee	1948	Broodstock	rainbow trout
Washoe Park	Anaconda	1908	Broodstock	westslope cutthroat trout
Giant Springs	Great Falls	1924	Production	rainbow trout kokanee salmon brook trout
Big Springs	Lewistown	1921 1960 lower unit	Production	rainbow trout Yellowstone cutthroat trout brown trout kokanee salmon
Yellowstone River	Big Timber	1921	Broodstock	Yellowstone cutthroat
Bluewater Springs	Bridger	1949	Production	rainbow trout Yellowstone cutthroat trout
Miles City	Miles City	1983	Production	warm water species (walleye, bass, catfish) pallid sturgeon
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	2005	Production	warm water species (walleye, northern pike) pallid sturgeon, cold water fish, and chinook salmon

The primary purpose of broodstock facilities is to produce eggs for production hatcheries. Production facilities raise fish to the age at which they will be stocked.

MAP 2. - STATE FISH HATCHERIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS IN MONTANA

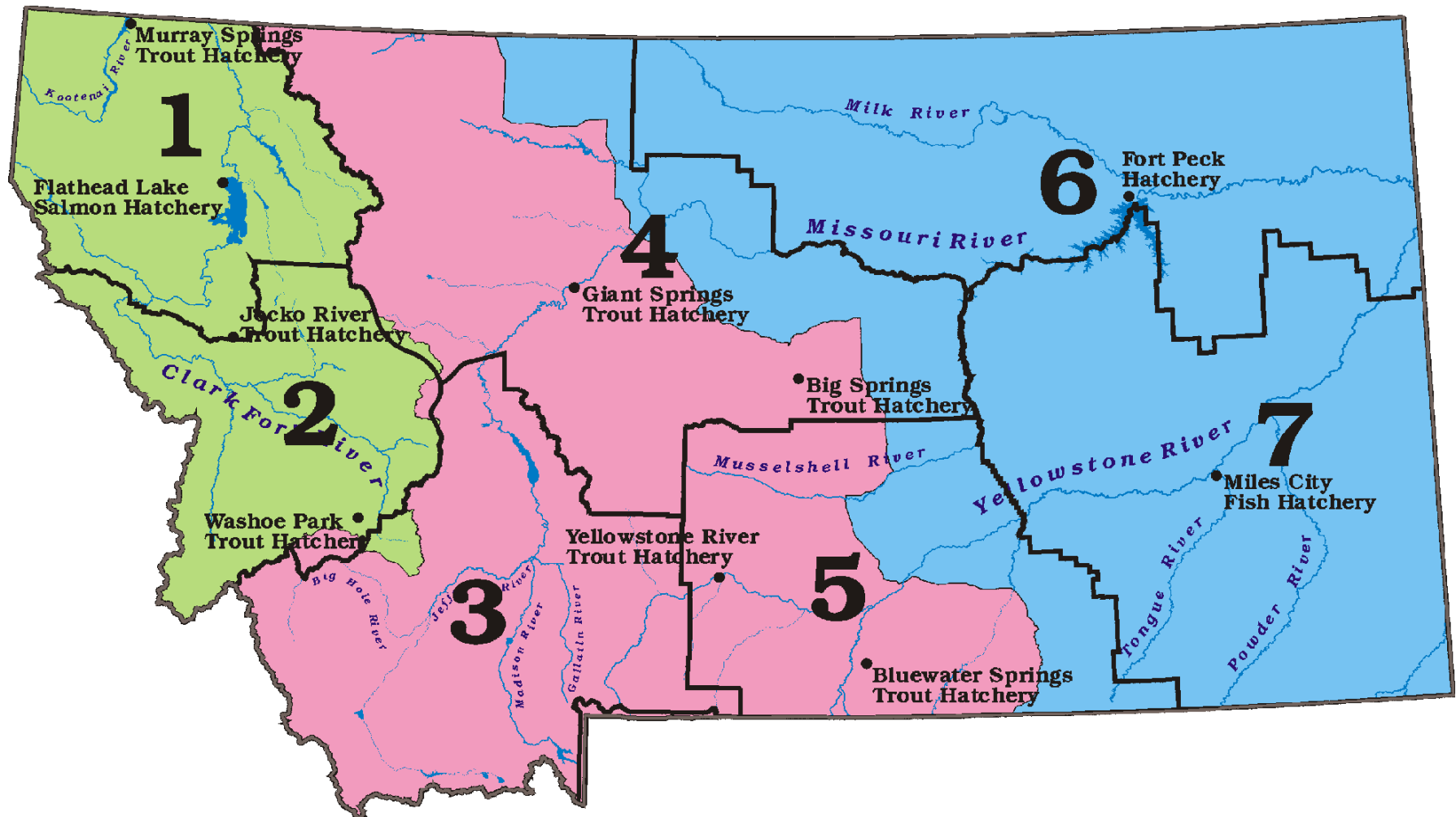


TABLE 4. – MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS 2009 MONTANA STOCKING SUMMARY

Montana Fish Hatchery Production					
Species	Fry	Fingerlings	Catchables	Total Fish	Weight
Arctic grayling	416,000			416,000	35
Brook Trout		62,290		62,290	1,618
Brown Trout		67,303	18,067	85,370	6,635
Chinook salmon		36,418		36,418	331
Golden Trout	5150			5150	2
Kokanee	206,964	1,389,847		1,596,811	5073
Largemouth bass	4,000	153,575	0	157,575	221
Rainbow trout	121,202	2,535,574	255,867	2,912,643	276,938
Northern Pike		43,000		43,000	276
Pallid sturgeon		34,633	8,947	43,877	432
Smallmouth bass		23,200		23,200	129
Walleye	32,000,000	3,326,153	12,895	35,339,098	4,475
Westslope Cutthroat Trout	84,933	181,838	32,267	299,038	23,615
Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout	2,350	94,663	2,073	99,086	3,835

Fisheries Historical Perspective

- 1864** First Montana Territorial Legislature passes a law limiting the means of taking trout to “a rod or pole, line and hook.”
- 1876** Use of explosives to kill fish is outlawed.
- 1889** Federal government introduces brown, rainbow, and brook trout into streams in Yellowstone National Park that drained into Montana.
Montana’s first game wardens are hired.
The first warm water hatchery is constructed at Miles City.
- 1895** The first Fish and Game Commission in Montana is established.
- 1907** Washoe Park Trout Hatchery built in Anaconda.
- 1912** Flathead Lake Salmon Hatchery built in Somers.
- 1921** Big Springs Trout Hatchery built in Lewistown.
Yellowstone River Trout Hatchery built in Big Timber.
- 1922** Giant Springs Trout Hatchery built in Great Falls.
- 1924** Resident hunting and fishing license sales reach 56,113.
- 1928** The Fish and Game Commission establishes a daily limit of 40 fish. No more than five fish can be less than seven inches long, and the limits applied to all species combined. The season is closed from March 15 to May 20.
- 1939** Commission reduces the limit for trout to 15 fish.
- 1940** Fish and Game develops its first five-year stocking program for each hatchery.
- 1947** Jocko River Trout Hatchery in Arlee is obtained.
First fish biologist is hired.
- 1949** Bluewater Springs Trout Hatchery built in Bridger.
- 1955** Montana Water Pollution Control Law is passed.
- 1958** Biologists from Fish and Game, Montana State College (now Montana State University), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service develop the nation's first stream rating map.
- 1959** The Commission reduces the daily limit to ten trout or ten pounds and one fish.
- 1963** Stream Protection Act is passed.
- 1970s** Number of hatcheries decrease from 13 to eight.
- 1973** Fish and Game Commission changes the stocking policy. FWP no longer stocks catchable-sized trout in streams with healthy wild trout populations.
The Montana Water Use Act is passed.
- 1974** Fish and Game stops stocking trout in rivers and streams.
- 1975** The Natural Streambed and Land Preservation Act is passed.
- 1976** Murray Springs Fish Hatchery constructed.
- 1977** Expansion of the Fishing Access Site Program; portion of anglers license fee is earmarked to purchase new sites.

- 1978** The Fish and Game Commission establishes the first special management area by adopting a catch-and-release regulation on a portion of the Madison River.
- Yellowstone River in-stream flow reservations adopted by Board of Natural Resources and Conservation.
- 1980** Computer files were built to catalogue lake and stream names and locations, survey information, fish planting records, data from fisherman logs and data from fishing pressure surveys.
- 1981** Concern over the Yellowstone River paddlefish population prompted dramatic regulation changes for that fishery. Economic sanctions against Iran brought paddlefish roe to the surface as a viable alternative to Caspian Sea sturgeon roe.
- 1983** FWP assumed management of the warm-water fish hatchery in Miles City from the federal government.
- The Department of Health and Environmental Sciences and FWP filed a lawsuit against ARCO, under federal and state Superfund laws, to recover damages for injuries to natural resources in the Upper Clark Fork River Basin caused by the release of hazardous substances from decades of mining and smelting.
- 1984** In a precedent setting decision, the Montana Supreme Court declared the waters of the Beaverhead and Dearborn rivers open to public recreational use. These decisions were based on the state constitution that stated waters could be used for recreation without regard to whether the state or a private person owns the bed of the stream.
- 1985** Protection of public access to Montana's streams and rivers was achieved through legislative action.
- FWP Fisheries Division initiated a comprehensive two-year study to determine the economic value of fishing in Montana.
- 1991** Montana signs a five-year agreement designed to ensure the survival of the last river-dwelling population of Arctic grayling in the lower 48 states. The pact is centered on the recovery of grayling in southwestern Montana's Big Hole River.
- 1992** The Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission approves an emergency closure on bull trout fishing west of the Continental Divide to stem a dramatic decline in native bull trout populations.
- 1993** FWP institutes an Aquatic Education Program.
- 1994** Whirling Disease is found in the Upper Madison River.
- Montana enters into a cooperative paddlefish management plan with North Dakota to coordinate management and research efforts in both states and ensure recreational fishing for the species can continue.
- 1995** Governor Racicot appoints a Whirling Disease Task Force to advise the state on how it should address threats presented by the disease.
- Future Fisheries Improvement Program is established to enhance stream rehabilitation efforts.
- 1996** Family Fishing Adventures begins to train anglers, loan equipment, create a free fishing day, and increase accessibility.
- Three schools in Montana begin pilot testing the national "Hooked on Fishing-Not on Drugs" program.
- 1997** White sturgeon found in the Kootenai River is listed as endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Arctic grayling and bull trout are federally categorized as candidate species for listing.
- The second statewide warm-water fish management plan was adopted. The 10-year plan covers 1997-2006.
- 1998** Partial settlement of the Natural Resources Damage Lawsuit with ARCO on the upper Clark Fork River near Butte for \$215 million. Lawsuit was filed nearly 20 years ago.
- Bull trout throughout the Columbia River basin, including Montana, were listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act.
- 2000** A new River Conflict Policy and boating rules were adopted by the FWP Commission, including no-wake zones in northwestern and west-central Montana and Tongue River Reservoir State Park.

Signing of the federal Water Resources Development Act aids in the development of the \$20 million warm-water hatchery on 100 acres of federal land south of the dredge cuts below Fort Peck Dam.

Three major rivers were closed to angling for part of the summer due to drought conditions. In one month, FWP responded to over 90,000 inquiries about the drought and fire conditions on the web page and a telephone hot-line.

Attorney General's opinion holds that the public may use a county road right-of-way to access streams.

2001 FWP Commission adopts new rules on the Big Hole and Beaverhead Rivers to reduce crowding and user conflicts.

2002 FWP develops an Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plan.
A recreation management specialist is hired and a River Recreation Advisory Council is appointed.

2003 Fort Peck warm-water hatchery construction begins.
There are 320 fishing access sites in Montana.
FWP surveyed some of Montana's 4,200 warm-water prairie streams for the first time with the help of federal State Wildlife Grants.

2004 The first year of an experimental, tightly managed bull trout fishing season on three waters in Western Montana. Bull trout were federally listed as a threatened species in 1998.

2005 FWP Commission approves a new special recreation permit for commercial use, competitive events or organized group activities.

2006 The new Fort Peck Fish Hatchery is dedicated July 6, 2005.

2007 The Montana Legislature authorized FWP to convert irrigation water rights to instream use rights on 12 key streams.

Eurasian water milfoil is first identified in Montana June 20, 2007.

2008 FWP biologists sampling fish on the Tiber Reservoir found a shovelnose sturgeon believed to be of a population from the Marias River before it was impounded 51 years ago.

The removal of the Milltown Dam catches the interest of fisheries biologists worldwide.

2009 The Montana Legislature passes HB 190 providing public access to streams and rivers from county roads or bridge right-of-ways.



Sanger

Montana's Wildlife

Handy Information and Statistics

Overview of Wildlife in Montana

- The state animal is the grizzly bear; the state bird is the meadowlark.
- The online field guide to Montana's wildlife species can be found on the FWP web site at fwp.mt.gov on the home page under Guides and Planners.
- The list of wildlife species "of concern" in Montana can be found at fwp.mt.gov under Wild Things. Montana Species of Concern are native animals breeding in the state that are considered to be "at risk" due to declining population trends, threats to their habitats, and/or restricted distribution.

Here Are Some Common General Categories of Wildlife:

Game Animals (12 species)

- Game animals include mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, moose, pronghorn antelope, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, mountain lion, black bear, woodland caribou, grizzly bear and wild bison. *There are currently no open hunting seasons for woodland caribou or grizzly bear.*

Upland Game Birds (10 species)

- Upland game birds include dusky grouse, spruce (Franklin's) grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, wild turkey and ptarmigan. *There currently is no open hunting season for ptarmigan.*

Migratory Game Birds (40 species)

- Migratory game birds include ducks, geese, brant, swans, sandhill crane, coots, common (Wilson's) snipe, tundra swan, and mourning doves.

Fur-bearing Animals (10 species)

- Fur-bearing animals include marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, mink, beaver, bobcat, wolverine, northern swift fox and lynx. *There are currently no open trapping seasons for lynx or swift fox.*

Predatory Animals (4 species)

- Predatory animals include coyote, weasel, skunk and civet cat (spotted skunk).
- Residents are not required to have a license to trap or hunt predatory species.

Nongame Wildlife (742 species)

- Nongame wildlife according to state law are: "Any wild mammal, bird, amphibian, reptile, fish, mollusk, crustacean, or other animal not otherwise legally classified by statute or regulation of this state."

- The vast majority of Montana's wildlife species (87 percent) are in this category: 56 fish species, 96 mammals, 413 bird, 13 amphibian, 18 reptile, 124 mollusk and 22 crustacean species.
- Nongame species that are sometimes hunted and may be pursued without a hunting license include tree squirrels and rabbits.
- Nongame species sometimes trapped due to the commercial value of their fur, and that can be trapped by Montana residents without a trapping license, include: badger, raccoon and red fox. Nonresidents must have a trapping license to trap these species, but not to hunt them.
- Lists of all of the wildlife species that occur in Montana can be viewed or downloaded from the Montana Natural Heritage Program website (<http://nhp.nris.mt.gov>)
- Information about the Comprehensive Fish and Wildlife Conservation Strategy and projects supported with State Wildlife Grant funds can be found at fwp.mt.gov on the Wild Things page under Conservation in Action. Sixty fish and wildlife species are currently assessed by FWP as being in the greatest need of conservation, based on declining populations or their presence on the federal threatened and endangered species lists. By showing where species are doing well and where more attention is needed the strategy lays the ground work for long-term and affordable conservation partnerships in Montana.
- The Montana Bird Distribution Database (MBD) can also be accessed on the Montana Natural Heritage Program website noted above.
- A field checklist of Montana birds can be viewed and downloaded at fwp.mt.gov by clicking on Wild Things and scrolling to the bottom of the page to the Field Checklist of Montana Birds.
- Estimated wildlife populations in Montana include:

○ Black Bear	15,500
○ Antelope	216,000
○ Elk	136,032
○ Mule Deer	204,924
○ Whitetail Deer	237,496
- The gray wolf was delisted from the federal Endangered Species Act May 4, 2009. Montana's state laws, regulations, and management plan replace federal regulations. Today, gray wolves are protected and managed as a Montana species in need of management. Montana's first hunting season for wolves occurred in 2009. Legal challenges continue.

Habitat Conservation

- Montana's wildlife management program emphasizes conservation of the habitats that support Montana's fish and wildlife populations.

Habitat Montana

- The goal is to preserve and restore important habitat for fish and wildlife. FWP conserves habitat on private land using the purchase of conservation easements as one tool. In 2005, the legislature made the program permanent. Each year the program generates \$3 million for land easements, leases or acquisitions. More than 280,000 acres have been protected to date.
- Montana's Comprehensive Fish and Wildlife Conservation Strategy looks at species on a broad scale, showing how all species are connected when tied to specific habitats, and how conserving the habitat of one species can benefit many species.

Upland Game Bird Habitat Enhancement Program

- There are almost 285,000 acres enrolled in this program. The goal is to increase upland game bird habitat and hunting access. Landowners can benefit from a cost-sharing program, while improving their land and making it more inviting for Montana's upland game birds. Projects should comprise at least 160 contiguous acres. For more information, call the nearest FWP office, or search for the Upland Game Bird Habitat Enhancement Program on the FWP Web site at fwp.mt.gov.

Montana Wetlands Legacy Partnership

- The goal is to restore, enhance, and protect wetlands. Through the Wetlands Legacy Partnership, FWP works to bring other partners together to fund projects while helping to link landowners who own wetlands and riparian areas with the experts who know how to conserve them. For information, contact the FWP Montana Wetlands Legacy Partnership Coordinator at 406-994-7889.

Living with Wildlife

- *Living With Wildlife* brochures with suggestions for preventing or solving conflicts between humans and wildlife in residential settings may be obtained at FWP offices or downloaded from FWP's website at fwp.mt.gov under Wild Things.
- During fiscal year 2009, ten of eleven grant projects were completed, using \$65,000 in grant funding. Projects addressed issues ranging from urban elk, to black bear and grizzly bear conflict prevention and outreach, to broad-spectrum community "Living With Wildlife" awareness and education efforts.
- The Living With Wildlife grant program has promoted integrated multi-faceted management of human-bear conflicts from the Cabinet-Yaak range near Troy to the Beartooth Front near Red Lodge. Bear resistant residential garbage bins, bear-proof dumpsters, bear-proof refuse transfer sites, aversive conditioning of problem bears using Karelian bear dogs, and public education combine to create a comprehensive program.

Wildlife Friendly Fencing

- FWP has distributed thousands of copies of the new publications *Landowners Guide to Wildlife Friendly Fencing*.
- FWP assisted landowners in the Madison, Bitterroot and Blackfoot valleys with wildlife-friendly fencing projects on their properties. Projects focused in areas of significant ungulate migration and movement. Substantial reductions in wildlife injuries and fence-related deaths are expected, in addition to significant savings to landowners spared fence maintenance and repair.
- FWP, the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and the Blackfoot Challenge cooperated to build, test and evaluate a portable electric "night pen" for domestic sheep and goats being used to manage noxious weeds in the Blackfoot Valley.

Wildlife-Related Recreation

- An estimated 510,000 nonresidents and 389,000 residents participated in wildlife viewing in Montana, according to the most recent data from the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife, and Associated Recreation. Nonresidents were defined in the survey as those who traveled more than one mile from home to engage in the activity, as compared to those who participated near and around their homes.
- According to national sources, trip-related expenditures for wildlife viewing activities in Montana are roughly \$365 million.
- Wildlife is integral to Montana traditions and lifestyles. In 2006, 19 percent of Montanans age 16 and older hunted, 24 percent fished and more than 50 percent of residents participated in wildlife-watching activities, including observing or photographing wildlife and viewing wildlife at backyard feeders.
- In Montana, wildlife watchers outnumber anglers by nearly 100,000 people and wildlife watchers outnumber hunters by nearly 200,000. In addition, 510,000 people or half of Montana's population reported taking a trip away from home primarily to observe wildlife.
- Nationwide, the research generally shows that 18 percent of U.S. residents hunt or fished and 31 percent engage in wildlife watching.
- More than 40 percent of Montanans claim to be bird watchers, more than in any other state, according to the more recent (2006) U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service study.

Endangered, Threatened and Candidate Species in Montana Under the Federal Endangered Species Act

- Endangered Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- Threatened Any species that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- Candidate Any species for which sufficient information on the biological status and threats exist to list as threatened or endangered.

- Non-essential Experimental Population (XN) A population of a listed species reintroduced into a specific area that receives more flexible management under the Act.
- Critical Habitat (CH) Specific areas (i) within the geographic area occupied by a species, at the time it is listed, on which are found those physical or biological features (I) essential to conserve the species and (II) that may require special management considerations or protection; and (ii) specific areas outside the geographic area occupied by the species at the time it is listed upon determination that such areas are essential to conserve the species.
- The following animals are federally listed under the Endangered Species Act of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service as Threatened, Endangered and Candidate Species in Montana.
 - Endangered - black-footed ferret (XN), whooping crane, least tern, pallid sturgeon, white sturgeon (Kootenai River population);
 - Threatened – grizzly bear, piping plover (and CH in certain counties), bull trout (Columbia River basin and St. Mary-Belly River populations and proposed CH in certain counties), Canada lynx ;
 - Candidates for listing as threatened or endangered – warm springs beetle, yellow-billed cuckoo (western population);
 - Proposed Critical Habitat – bull trout streams, lakes and reservoirs in the St. Mary-Belly river basin.
- March 29, 2007 the Yellowstone population of grizzly bears was removed from the threatened and endangered list and declared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a recovered population. This population was returned to the threatened and endangered list June of 2009 and on Nov. 19, 2009 Judge Molloy refused the USFWS request to reconsider his relisting of the grizzly bear.
- July 9, 2007 the bald eagle was de-listed in the lower 48 states and declared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to be a recovered population.
- More information about these species can be found at the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's web site under Threatened and Endangered Species –Montana.

Commercial Licenses FWP Administers

LICENSE TYPE	NUMBER OF LICENSES CURRENTLY HELD	
Zoos and Menageries	22	
Fur Farms	17	
Game Bird Farms	69	
Shooting Preserves	106	
Alternative Livestock Facilities	44	
Controlled Species Permits	5	
Taxidermists	380	
Resident Fur Dealer	62	
Resident Fur Dealer Agent	6	
Non-resident Fur Dealer	1	
Raptor Propagator	15	
Falconers	103	Bull Trout

HUNTING INFORMATION

Licensing

- In 2009, FWP's automated licensing system, or ALS, issued a total of about 1.7 million hunting and fishing licenses, including 1.2 million licenses to residents and 442,176 to nonresidents.
- Resident and nonresident youths may purchase or apply for a license if they will be 12 years old before or during the season for which they are applying.
- Resident youth that will turn 12 before Jan. 16 may hunt in any legal season after Aug. 15 of the prior year.
- Those born after January 1, 1985, are required to show proof of completing a Montana hunter safety and education course or an approved hunter safety course from any other state or province prior to applying for or purchasing a hunting license, whether the hunting license is for the rifle or archery season.
- To hunt waterfowl, a federal duck stamp and a Montana Migratory Bird License is required at age 16. You do not need a federal duck stamp to hunt mourning doves, common (Wilson) snipe or sandhill cranes (a crane permit is required, see current waterfowl regulations) in Montana.
- An individual becomes eligible for resident fishing, hunting and trapping licenses after six months legal residence in Montana. Individuals may claim only one state of residence. They also must claim all income as Montana taxable income.

Licensing Calendar

- January 1 - Nonresident combination applications available.
- March 15 - Application deadline for nonresident combination licenses.
- Early April - Big Game Regulations available in print and at fwp.mt.gov.
- May 1 - Application deadline for moose, bighorn sheep and mountain goats.
- June 1 - Application deadline for elk, antelope and deer special drawings.

Results Calendar

- Check the FWP web page at fwp.mt.gov.
- Mid-April - Results of nonresident combination drawings mailed and posted.
- Third week of June - Results of moose, sheep and goat drawings.
- Early August - Results of deer, elk and antelope drawings.

Game Animals

- Big game animals include mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, antelope, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, Shiras moose, black bear, and mountain lion.
- Upland game birds include sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, ruffed grouse, blue or dusky grouse, spruce (or Franklin's) grouse, ring-necked pheasants and Merriam's turkeys. (White-tailed ptarmigan also occur in some parts of Montana, but they cannot be legally hunted.)
- The Montana migratory bird license in combination with other permits and stamps allows resident and nonresident hunters to take ducks, geese, swans, doves, cranes, coot and common snipe.
- Furbearing animals include: beaver, otter, muskrat, mink, marten, fisher, wolverines, bobcat, lynx, and swift fox. Nonresidents cannot take furbearers in Montana. A trapper's license is required for residents to take furbearers. Harvest seasons are closed for lynx and swift fox.
- Predatory animals are legally defined as coyote, weasel, skunk and civet cat (spotted skunks). Nonresidents must have a license to trap predators, but not to hunt them. Residents are not required to have a license to trap or hunt predatory species.

Hunting Basics

- Hunters must have landowner permission (verbal or written) to hunt on private property in Montana.
- All hunters, whether successful or not, must stop at established game checking stations both on their way to and back from hunting areas.
- Hunters must wear a minimum of 400 square inches of hunter orange above the waist visible at all times when hunting big game during the firearms season. Archers must wear hunter orange if a firearms season for the species the archer is pursuing is open in the area where they are hunting.

Who Hunts in Montana

- The latest available national research shows 75 percent of Montana's hunters are residents 16 years and older. (Preliminary findings of 2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife Associated Recreation)
- The same research shows Montana has the highest level of resident participation in hunting in the nation, with 19 percent participation of all Montanans 16 years of age and older.

Hunter Numbers

- Archery license sales statewide have dramatically increased – from more than 26,000 in 1998 to more than 40,000 in 2009. While general hunter numbers are decreasing in other states, the number of hunters in Montana is remaining steady at about 240,000 hunters.

Hunter Education

- Annually, about 1,200 volunteer Hunter Education instructors throughout the state donate 30,000 hours teaching 350 classes in order to certify close to 6,500 individuals in hunter education. Anyone born after January 1, 1985 is required to complete the hunter education course before purchasing a hunting license. In the past 15 years alone, close to 100,000 people have been certified. Hunter education became mandatory in 1957.
- Approximately 500 volunteer instructors have certified 30,000 students in bow hunter education since the program began in 1991. About 2,800 students complete the training each year. Hunters wanting to purchase a bow and arrow license in Montana must, regardless of age, show proof of having successfully completed a bow hunter education course, show a previous year's archery license from any state or province or sign an archery license affirmation.
- About 40,000 individuals purchase bow and arrow licenses annually. One dollar from each license is devoted to support the bow hunter education effort across the state. Instructors are not compensated for any of their time.

Alternative Livestock

As of January 2010, there were 44 licensed alternative livestock facilities in Montana.

- FWP issues licenses to alternative livestock facilities, game bird farms, fur farms, zoos, roadside and wild animal menageries, shooting preserves and other private use of game birds, commercial and private fishponds, taxidermists, falconry, and raptor propagators in Montana. Since the passage of Initiative 143 in November of 2000, the department has not issued any new alternative livestock licenses. Most commercial licenses are renewed on an annual basis following payment of a renewal fee and submission of required information and reports.
- Chronic wasting disease, a fatal brain disease of deer and elk, appeared for the first time in Montana in captive elk at an alternative livestock operation near Philipsburg in 1999. All the animals there were destroyed and the facility was quarantined.
- FWP has tested more than 14,000 wild elk or deer in Montana for CWD and has not yet found any evidence of the disease. In addition, 5,000 captive deer and elk from Montana's alternative livestock facilities have been tested for CWD. All samples tested negative for CWD. FWP also continues year round testing of all animals that appear sick or emaciated.
- Exotic species are classified into three categories in Montana. Exotic species not currently classified are prohibited from being imported into the state until a committee is able to determine how that species should be classified and

what requirements, if any, must be met. For details, see the FWP web page at fwp.mt.gov and enter as search words: Exotic Species.

Landowner/Wildlife Resource Assistance

- The game damage assistance program expended \$368,836 in response to 1,204 problem wildlife complaints in 2008. Over the past 14 years the average annual total expenditure is \$351,844 in response to 730 complaints.
- The Livestock Loss Reimbursement Program reimburses landowners for injury to or loss of livestock, which is directly attributed to allowing public hunting on their property. The average payment is around \$1,000.

Land Ownership and Wildlife

- Montana is the fourth largest of the 50 states, and ranks 44 among the U.S. states for population. Montana is 147,046 square miles. Private and reservation lands comprise approximately 65 percent of the state. The U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management together administer nearly 25 million acres, or 27 percent of the state. State land accounts for almost 5.5 million acres, or 6 percent of the state. Of this, FWP manages .003 percent or nearly 272,070 acres. (As of 2009)
- In 2009, hunters enjoyed hunting on nearly 8 million acres of land provided through the Block Management Program and participating landowners.
- FWP administers 319,595 acres in fee title lands. More than 270,000 acres are managed for wildlife.
- FWP manages conservation easements totaling over 379,332 acres.
- Wildlife Management Areas are mapped on the FWP Web site at fwp.mt.gov – look under the Habitat tab.

Economics of Hunting

- Montana hunters, residents and nonresidents combined, spend about \$288 million in 2009 on transportation, lodging, food, guide fees, and other purchases, excluding license fees.
- Montana elk hunters spent an estimated \$112 million in 2009 on transportation, lodging, food, guide fees and other purchases, excluding license fees.
- Deer hunters spent an estimated \$92.5 million, black bear hunters spent \$3.8 million, and antelope hunters spent \$10.3 million in 2009.
- For every dollar spent by the FWP Wildlife Program, \$14.35 is spent by hunters and wildlife-related recreationists benefiting local communities and the state's economy.
- The SuperTag lottery grossed \$309,150 in 2009 on a bison, lion, antelope, deer, elk, moose, bighorn sheep and goat hunt. In 2009, more than 13,266 elk SuperTag chances were purchased and 20,104 chances were purchased to hunt bighorn sheep. Residents purchased a total of 34,922 SuperTag chances, and nonresidents purchased 26,904 chances.

Harvest Facts

- In license year 2008, 37 percent of mule deer bucks harvested had antlers with less than four points on both sides, and 63 percent had antlers with four or more points on at least one side.
- In license year 2008, 24 percent of white-tailed deer bucks harvested had antlers with less than four points on both sides, and 76 percent had antlers with four or more points on at least one side.
- In license year 2008, 58 percent of bull elk harvested had antlers with less than six points on both sides, and 42 percent had antlers with six or more points on at least one side.

TABLE 5. – HARVEST ESTIMATES FOR GAME SPECIES IN MONTANA

Deer					
2008 Deer Sample Summary					
Total Licenses Issued	Total Licenses Sampled	Total Hunters Sampled	Total Licenses Responding	Total Hunters Responding	Survey Response Rate
298,876	173,252	127,332	104,631	76,318	60%
2008 Deer Hunting and Harvest Survey Summary Estimates					
Hunters	Days Afield	Total Harvest*	Harvest Bucks	Harvest Does	Harvest Fawns
160,848	1,192,484	124,141	54,987	67,451	1,704
		(52% Mule Deer)			
Elk					
2008 Elk Sample Summary					
Total Licenses Issued	Total Licenses Sampled	Total Hunters Sampled	Total Licenses Responding	Total Hunters Responding	Survey Response Rate
156,688	91,941	88,978	56,064	54,229	61%
2008 Elk Hunting and Harvest Survey Summary Estimates					
Hunters	Days Afield	Total Harvest*	Harvest Bulls	Harvest Cows	Harvest Calves
109,088	970,913	23,917	10,184	12,422	1,311
Pronghorn Antelope					
2008 Pronghorn Antelope Sample Summary					
Total Licenses Issued	Total Licenses Sampled	Total Hunters Sampled	Total Licenses Responding	Total Hunters Responding	Survey Response Rate
58,356	35,398	29,165	22,803	18,829	64%
2008 Pronghorn Antelope Hunting and Harvest Survey Summary Estimates					
Hunters	Days Afield	Total Harvest*	Harvest Bucks	Harvest Does	Harvest Fawns
31,968	110,621	24,170	12,529	10,923	718
Moose					
2008 Moose Sample Summary					
Total Licenses Issued	Total Licenses Sampled	Total Hunters Sampled	Total Licenses Responding	Total Hunters Responding	Survey Response Rate
574	574	574	433	433	75%
2008 Moose Hunting and Harvest Survey Summary Estimates					
Hunters	Days Afield	Total Harvest*	Harvest Bulls	Harvest Cows	Harvest Calves
547	6,495	418	325	87	6
Bighorn Sheep					
2008 Bighorn Sheep Sample Summary					
Total Licenses Issued	Total Licenses Sampled	Total Hunters Sampled	Total Licenses Responding	Total Hunters Responding	Survey Response Rate
630	630	630	495	495	79%
2008 Bighorn Sheep Hunting and Harvest Survey Summary Estimates					
Hunters	Days Afield	Total Harvest*	Harvest Rams	Harvest Ewes	
511	3,260	298	134	163	

* Includes harvest of animals for which age and sex were unknown at the time of interview.

Mountain Goat					
2008 Mountain Goat Sample Summary					
Total Licenses Issued	Total Licenses Sampled	Total Hunters Sampled	Total Licenses Responding	Total Hunters Responding	Survey Response Rate
284	284	284	250	250	88%
2008 Mountain Goat Hunting and Harvest Survey Summary Estimates					
Hunters	Days Afield	Total Harvest*	Harvest Billies	Harvest Nannies	
273	1,773	204	137	64	
Turkey					
2008 Turkey Sample Summary					
Total Licenses Issued	Total Licenses Sampled	Total Hunters Sampled	Total Licenses Responding	Total Hunters Responding	Survey Response Rate
27,416	15,631	12,413	9,631	7,654	62%
2008 Turkey Hunting and Harvest Survey Summary Estimates					
Season	Hunters	Days Afield	Total Harvest*	Harvest Male	Harvest Female
Spring	6,590	22,618	3,177	3,177	0
Fall	5,172	20,173	2,423	1,483	782
Both (Combined)	10,335	41,658	5,600	4,661	782
Upland Game Bird					
2008 Upland Game Bird Sample Summary					
Total Licenses Issued	Total Licenses Sampled	Total Hunters Sampled	Total Licenses Responding	Total Hunters Responding	Survey Response Rate
109,390	62,185	62,185	37,086	37,086	60%
2008 Upland Game Bird Hunting and Harvest Survey Summary Estimates					
Species	Hunters	Days Afield	Total Harvest	Total Daily Bag Limits	
pheasant	23,329	118,574.80	126,913	21,632	
hungarian (gray) partridge	7,793	54,953	43,219	1,488	
chukar partridge	270	1,696	1,076	36	
sharp-tailed grouse	9,786	62,533	50,234	4,546	
sage grouse	1,583	7,436	2,631	780	
ruffed grouse	6,361	51,509	22,810	2,014	
dusky grouse	6,027	44,323	17,052	1,649	
spruce grouse	1,990	16,912	4,507	279	

* Includes harvest of animals for which age and sex were unknown at the time of interview.

TABLE 6. – MONTANA ALL TIME RECORDS LIST**Minimum Qualifying Scores**

This page lists the current minimum qualifying scores for the Montana Big Game Records Book, Pope & Young Club, and Boone & Crockett Club. Montana Records by species are available on the FWP Web page at: "FWP Home » Hunting » Hunt Planner » Montana Big Game Records » Records By Species."

Boone & Crockett Species	Montana Score	Boone & Crockett Score	Boone & Crockett Record
American Elk Typical	360	375	442 5/8
American Elk Non-Typical	370	385	465 2/8
Bighorn Sheep	175	180	208 3/8
Bison	110	115	136 4/8
Black Bear	19	21	23 10/16
Grizzly Bear	23	24	27 02/16
Mountain Lion	14 08/16	15	16 04/16
Mule Deer Typical	180	190	226 4/8
Mule Deer Non-Typical	215	230	355 2/8
Pronghorn	80	82	95 0/8
Rocky Mountain Goat	47	50	56 6/8
Whitetail Deer Typical	160	170	213 5/8
Whitetail Deer Non-Typical	185	195	333 7/8
Wyoming (Shiras) Moose	140	155	205 4/8

Pope & Young Species	Montana Score	Pope & Young Score	Pope & Young Record
American Elk Typical	260	260	409 2/8
American Elk Non-Typical	320	335	442 0/8
Bighorn Sheep	135	140	199 5/8
Bison	-	100	129 6/8
Black Bear	17	18	23 03/16
Grizzly Bear	-	19	26 03/16
Mountain Lion	13	13 08/16	16 01/16
Mule Deer Typical	140	145	203 1/8
Mule Deer Non-Typical	165	170	274 7/8
Pronghorn	65	67	91 4/8
Rocky Mountain Goat	38	40	52 4/8
Whitetail Deer Typical	120	125	204 4/8
Whitetail Deer Non-Typical	150	155	294 0/8
Wyoming (Shiras) Moose	120	125	185 6/8

TABLE 7. – SPECIAL DRAWING STATISTICS 1995 -2009

SPECIES	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Antelope	50,469	47,874	44,171	43,353	43,908	45,101	47,522	27,890	53,574	52,113	51,132	48,954	49,755	52,724	53,376
Deer B	34,724	37,553	29,483	20,686	17,901	16,945	23,790	71,364	31,505	29,146	29,641	26,777	27,078	27,653	26,454
Elk Permit	75,265	74,570	69,890	70,591	69,102	68,494	70,643	71,364	73,724	62,260	59,121	55,260	56,441	57,924	57,832
Deer Permit	7,964	8,269	5,026	5,998	7,732	11,289	12,656	14026	15,443	16,043	17,850	18,764	19,885	20,810	20,315
Moose	17,448	17,630	17,201	16,499	18,330	17,770	20,357	21,893	22,745	22,624	23,461	22,994	23,209	24,269	23,722
Sheep	11,723	12,198	12,128	12,144	12,754	12,384	14,919	16,747	17,845	18,406	19,899	20,692	22,325	23,479	23,852
Goat	6,334	6,375	6,349	6,540	7,086	7,158	8,761	9,439	10,312	10,503	11,381	11,821	12,416	12,914	12,959
TOTAL	203,927	204,469	184,248		176,813	179,141	198,648	209,946	196798	211095	212,485	205,262	211,109	219,773	218,510
SUCCESSFUL															
SPECIES	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Antelope	37,780	32,097	29,088	28,966	30,777	32,015	34,960	36,750	38,782	38,496	37,730	38,447	38,701	40,316	39,994
Deer B	27,544	23,212	16,747	13,194	12,061	13,330	18,880	22,214	23,136	24,296	24,488	23,927	24,488	24,602	19,923
Elk Permit	37,931	40,561	38,472	36,194	38,767	39,629	40,499	40,593	40,647	25,708	24,510	21,020	20,569	24,408	23,810
Deer Permit	1,975	1,575	1,299	1,691	3,526	7,237	8,018	8,778	9451	9688	10,042	9,996	10,015	10,251	9,685
Moose	769	743	714	676	636	625	644	615	660	648	587	617	616	578	514
Sheep	543	555	597	480	446	437	300	331	325	391	266	337	547	568	515
Goat	293	285	277	279	289	307	320	322	319	333	319	298	291	283	266
TOTAL	106,835	99,028	87,194	81,480	86,502	93,580	103,621		113320	99260	97,942	94,642	95,227	101,006	94,707
% SUCCESS IN DRAWING															
SPECIES	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Antelope	75%	67%	66%	67%	70%	71%	74%	76%	72%	73%	74%	79%	78%	76%	75%
Deer B	79%	62%	57%	64%	67%	79%	79%	80%	74%	83%	83%	89%	90%	89%	75%
Elk Permit	50%	54%	55%	51%	56%	58%	57%	57%	55%	42%	41%	38%	36%	42%	41%
Deer Permit	25%	19%	26%	28%	46%	64%	63%	63%	61%	60%	56%	53%	50%	49%	48%
Moose	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	3%	1%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%
Sheep* *Includ	5%	5%	5%	4%	3%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Goat	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	1%	1%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
TOTAL	52%	48%	47%	46%	49%	52%	52%	52%	60%	50%	46%	46%	45%	46%	43%

TABLE 8. – NONRESIDENT COMBINATION LICENSE STATISTICS 1996-2007**(After HB-195 and License Structure changes)****Number of Applicants**

<u>Type</u>	<u>Quota or Target</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Big Game Combination:												
BG General	11,500	14,865	14,031	15,518	15,918	15,411	15,312	13,116	14,897	16,121	17,731	18,856
Elk General			1,157	1,424	1,236	1,496	2,066	1,448	1,648	1,623	1,675	1,613
BG Pref		5,750	5,315	5,538	7,040	8,082	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elk Pref			220	309	493	485	0	0	0	0	0	0
*BG Outfitter	5,500	5,213	4,798	4,875	5,588	4,971	4,382	4,164	4,663	5,318	5,943	5,473
*Elk Outfitter			533	580	621	748	654	649	658	655	646	591
Deer Combination:												
General	2,300	8,314	8,166	8,585	9,759	10,464	9,697	9,086	10,665	11,376	11,924	12,074
Outfitter	2,300	3,114	1,994	2,143	2,304	2,183	2,150	2,027	2,298	2,443	2,511	2,733
Landowner	2,000	2,940	2,776	2,671	2,810	2,937	2,721	2,552	3,012	2,784	2,909	2,778
TOTALS:	23,600	40,196	38,990	41,643	45,769	46,777	36,982	33,042	37,841	40,320	43,339	44,118

Licenses issued

<u>Type</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Big Game Combination:											
BG General	5,750	5,525	5,172	3,675	2,652	10,188	10,430	10,358	10,482	10,519	10,623
Elk General		440	481	292	281	1,312	1,070	1,142	1,018	981	877
BG Pref	5,750	5,315	5,538	7,040	8,082	0	0	0	0		
Elk Pref		220	309	493	485	0	0	0	0		
*BG Outfitter	5,213	4,798	4,875	5,588	4,971	4,359	4,164	4,663	5,318	5,943	5,473
*Elk Outfitter		533	580	621	748	652	649	658	655	646	591
Deer Combination:											
General	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Outfitter	3,114	1,994	2,143	2,304	2,183	2,148	2,027	2,300	2,443	2,511	2,733
Landowner	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

* Numbers as of deadline

Wildlife Historical Perspective

- 1869** First laws protecting game birds were responsible for closing quail and partridge seasons for three years.
- 1870** First grouse hunting season set; bag limit established at 100 prairie chickens.
- 1872** First closed season on buffalo, moose, elk, deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goats, antelope and hares. Season closes February 1 to August 15 each year.
Yellowstone National Park established.
- 1874** Passenger pigeon extinct.
- 1876** First closed seasons on furbearing animals and on waterfowl.
- 1877** Act makes it unlawful to kill game animals for hides alone; hunters must use or sell meat.
Unlawful to hunt or chase game animals with dogs.
Law prohibits the sale of game birds for market purposes.
- 1879** Bounty on mountain lion established.
- 1883** Act prohibits the destruction of game bird and waterfowl nests and taking of eggs from nests.
Hunting prohibited in Yellowstone National Park.
- 1889** Montana statehood.
Montana hires first game wardens.
- 1893** First year-around closed season on moose and elk.
- 1892** Malnutrition and starvation contribute to problems associated with loss of winter range for northern Yellowstone elk herd.
- 1895** First Fish and Game Board authorized by legislature.
Big Game Season - September 1 – January 1, set by legislature. Limits:
Eight deer, eight bighorn
sheep, eight mountain goats, eight antelope, two moose, three elk.
- 1897** First daily bag limit on game birds: 20 grouse or prairie chickens per day.
- 1901** W.F. Scott, first State Fish and Game Warden (Director) appointed by Governor.
Bobwhite introduced - Kalispell, Flathead County.
First license required (nonresidents only) to take game animals and game birds. Nonresidents required to purchase hunting license of \$25 - game animal, \$15 - game birds.
- 1903** Guides license required.
- 1905** First resident hunting and fishing license required at cost of \$1 per family.
Ring-necked pheasant introduced to Bitterroot Valley.
- 1909** First daily bag limit on wild ducks at 20 per day.
- 1910** First elk transplanted in Montana to Fleecer Mountain, Silver Bow County, from Yellowstone National Park.
- 1911** First game preserves, Snow Creek Game Preserve, Dawson County, created by legislature primarily for

antelope but also for deer and game birds. Pryor Mountain Game Preserve also created.

59,291 hunting and fishing licenses are sold in Montana.

1913 Montana Fish and Game Commission organized.

Sun River Game Preserve created by legislature.

1915 Season closed on bighorn sheep and remained closed until 1953.

1916 Migratory Bird Treaty Between Great Britain (Canada) and the United States ratified providing federal authority to manage migratory game birds and protecting many nongame bird species.

1919 Restrictions on the use of automobiles to help hunters kill game are established.

Some 14,000 Yellowstone National Park elk die of starvation.

1921 Legislature established modern system on five Fish and Game Commissioners to be appointed by Governor. The commissioners are granted the power to allot Fish and Game Districts and to close or open seasons under certain conditions.

Use of dogs for bear hunting was prohibited.

1923 Grizzly bear protection follows its classification as a game animal.

The black bear designated as a game animal.

1922 Hungarian partridge purchased in Europe. A total of 6,000 are released throughout Montana in 1926.

1925 Montana's total antelope population is estimated at 3,000.

1926 First land acquired for game management purposes: 27 acres at Red Rock Lakes, Beaverhead County.

1928 First ring-necked pheasant season.

1929 First Hungarian partridge season.

First game farm at Warm Springs.

1931 First big game resident license to take deer and elk \$1.

1934 First federal duck hunting stamps go on sale.

1935 46 State game preserves in Montana (the maximum number of preserves in effect at one time).

1936 Statewide buck law declared - 29,699 resident big game licenses sold at \$1 each.

First winter deer ranges leased in Sanders, Missoula and Powell counties.

C.M. Russell Game Range (Fort Peck Game Range) created by Congress (97,000 acres).

1939 State versus Rathbone case which established important precedent to game damage problems.

First degree in wildlife technology was granted at the University of Montana, Missoula.

1940 First acquisition of the Judith River Game Range for elk winter range, Judith Basin County.

First state big game manager position created.

1941 The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration (Pittman Robertson or P-R) program began.

First wildlife biologist hired.

Fish and Game Commission given regulatory power over opening and closing of seasons, setting of bag limits, and creating game preserves.

Commission establishes a program to obtain scientific data as a basis for wildlife management.

- First mountain goats transplanted in Montana from Deep Creek, Teton County to Crazy Mountains, Sweetgrass County.
- 1942** First bighorn sheep transplanted from Sun River, Teton County to the Gates of Mountains, Lewis and Clark County.
- Surveys estimate 14,000 antelope in eastern and central Montana.
- 1943** First mule deer transplanted from National Bison Range, Lake County, to Glendive badlands, Dawson County.
- Antelope hunting renewed in Montana on annual basis (750 permits).
- 1945** First white-tailed deer transplanted from Bowser Lake, Flathead County, to East Rosebud, Stillwater and Carbon County.
- Moose seasons resume in portions of Park, Gallatin, Madison and Beaverhead Counties after a 50-year moratorium.
- 1947** Sun River Game Range in Lewis and Clark County acquired.
- A prohibition is placed on killing bear cubs and females with cubs.
- 1948** Blackfoot-Clearwater Game Range in Missoula and Powell counties acquired.
- A prohibition is placed on the use of bait to harvest bears.
- Wildlife management curriculum begins at Montana State College, Bozeman, in cooperation with the State Fish and Game Department.
- 1950** First statewide mountain goat and bighorn sheep studies completed.
- The Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit founded at the University of Montana, Missoula.
- 1951** Gallatin Game Range acquired to provide elk winter range.
- 1952** First department studies on the effects of insecticides on bird life completed in eastern Montana.
- 1953** Limited permit system established for bighorn sheep hunting.
- Mountain goat hunting changes to limited permit system.
- Freezout Lake waterfowl hunting area acquired in Teton County.
- First special bow and arrow licenses established.
- 1954** First turkey plant in Judith Mountains, Fergus County, with 13 birds from Colorado.
- 1956** First statewide deer archery season.
- 1957** Deer and elk hunting units established.
- The Wildlife Laboratory, Montana Fish and Game Department, started operations at Montana State University.
- 1958** First statewide either-sex deer seasons.
- 1959** First special turkey license issued.
- Antelope, moose, bighorn sheep and mountain goat special season units are organized into administrative districts.
- 1960** Bitterroot and Madison-Wall Creek elk winter ranges acquired in Ravalli and Madison counties.
- 1961** Montana, west of the Continental Divide placed in the Pacific Flyway.

- 1962** Cooperative Gallatin Elk Management Plan initiated with Fish and Game Department, U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Park Service.
- Fleecer Mountain Game Range acquired primarily for elk winter range in Silver Bow County.
- Bounty on mountain lion discontinued.
- 1963** Studies begin to determine the affect on mountain grouse of DDT spraying to control spruce budworm on the Bitterroot National Forest. Nearly three million acres sprayed in Montana since 1953.
- Statewide mountain goat harvest over 500, compared to just 30 in 1941.
- 1964** Tenth consecutive year that statewide deer harvest exceeded 100,000, and ninth consecutive year that hunter success exceeded 90 percent.
- Big game license form changes enabling hunters to purchase deer tags and/or elk tags separately.
- 1965** Pacific Flyway boundary moved eastward from Continental Divide.
- 1967** A new sportsman's license and a youth license established.
- First grizzly bear license and grizzly bear trophy license issued.
- Tenth year of turkey hunting in Montana - nearly 5,000 harvested since first 18 were planted in 1955.
- 1968** Canyon Ferry Game Management area project for waterfowl habitat development and public hunting was initiated.
- Statewide elk harvest estimated at 16,000 (equaling the previous peak harvest in 1955).
- 1969** Conservation License created.
- Twelfth consecutive year that statewide moose harvests have exceeded 400 (with hunter success usually between 70-80 percent).
- Investigations of mercury contamination of game birds frequenting grain-growing areas were initiated.
- Deer hunter success 80 percent (success exceeded 80 percent in 13 of past 15 years and is double that before 1952).
- 1970** Studies to determine the effects of logging on elk ecology were begun in cooperation with the U.S.F.S. and U of M School of Forestry.
- The first swan season (500 permits) at the Freezout Lake area.
- The Beartooth Game Range, providing key elk winter range and other wildlife habitat, acquired.
- Mountain lion classified as a game animal.
- 1971** Montana Environmental Policy Act, the first comprehensive environmental bill, is passed by the Legislature.
- 1972** New State Constitution declares that Montana's legislature "shall provide adequate remedies for the protection of the environmental life support system from degradation and provide adequate remedies to prevent unreasonable depletion and degradation of natural resources."
- First sandhill crane season established in Phillips County.
- 1973** The Endangered Species Act of 1973 is passed by Congress.
- 1974** Legislature protects the Yellowstone River by placing a moratorium on granting major new fish water rights.
- 1975** Grizzly bear classified as an threatened species in the lower 48 states.

- 1977** Grizzly bear studies begin along Rocky Mountain East Front to determine impacts of oil and gas exploration, human disturbance and to help develop guidelines for management.
- 1978** Board of Natural Resources and Conservation grants a major instream water allocation for fish and wildlife and other purposes in the Yellowstone River Basin.
- 1981** Endrin crisis strikes Montana. Warnings on potential contamination of game birds and waterfowl keep hunters at home.
- 1983** Whistling swan season established in Montana's portion of Central Flyway.
- 1985** Legislature establishes wild buffalo as a game animal.
Bighorn sheep license auction created.
- 1986** Block Management Program established.
First Montana Waterfowl Stamp goes on sale.
- 1987** Legislature passes House Bill 526, landmark legislation, which provides a source of funds for habitat protection.
Legislature passes a bill requiring bow hunter education for youngsters 12-17 years of age.
Pheasant Habitat Enhancement Program established.
Moose license auction created.
- 1988** Montana's elk harvest exceeds 25,000. Post-season elk population is estimated at 88,000.
Robb Ledford Wildlife Management Area is established.
- 1989** After the drought and fires of 1988 and a bitter cold winter, Gov. Stan Stephens, the Montana Congressional delegation and the recently established Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation help FWP acquire more elk winter range in southwestern Montana to support the wintering needs of Yellowstone's northern elk herd.
- 1991** Montana Fish and Game Commission name changed to Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Commission.
Legislature eliminates license to hunt bison, although bison still remain game animals in Montana.
Mountain lions now occur in 47 of 56 Montana counties.
Fifty permits are issued for a spring grizzly bear hunting season along the Rocky Mountain East Front. Hunters take three male bears before the season is halted by a federal judge.
Legislature establishes the third week in September as "Hunting Heritage Week."
- 1991** Legislature passes a bill making it illegal to attempt to kill or shoot at simulated wildlife (decoys).
Legislature passes a bill authorizing FWP and Department of Livestock to revise and update rules regulating the operation of game farms in Montana.
FWP "Habitat Montana" program created.
- 1992** Gov. Stan Stephens creates the Montana Landowner-Sportsman Council to maintain and improve favorable relations and communications between Montana's landowners and sportsmen and -women. Gov. Stephens, Montana hosts the first-in-the-nation Governor's Symposium on North America's Hunting Heritage.
Licenses are now required to hunt on state school trust lands.
FWP develops a Statewide Elk Management Plan.
- 1993** Legislature passes House Joint Resolution 24, calling for a Private Lands/Public Wildlife Advisory Council and Governor Racicot creates the council in May.

Application deadline for moose, bighorn sheep and mountain goat is moved to May 1.

- 1994** FWP publishes a final EIS on the future management of black bears in Montana.

The presence of tuberculosis is confirmed in a wild mule deer shot in December 1993 in south-central Montana. Over 120 additional mammals are subsequently killed to test for the prevalence of the disease in the area.

Endangered black-footed ferrets from a captive population in Wyoming are reintroduced to Montana at the U.L. Bend National Wildlife Refuge south of Malta.

FWP hosts its first "Becoming an Outdoors-Woman" workshop.

- 1995** FWP Commission celebrates its 100th anniversary.

Legislature passes House Bill 195 establishing a variable-priced license for nonresident clients of outfitters with the proceeds dedicated to improving public hunting access to private lands and the Block Management Program.

FWP produces a final EIS to guide future management of mountain lions in the state.

Endangered Rocky Mountain gray wolves from Canada are reintroduced to Yellowstone National park and central Idaho.

- 1996** FWP becomes a member of the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact with 8 other states, allowing suspension of hunting/fishing/trapping privileges to people convicted in any of the member states.

Mule deer populations on the decline due to extremely dry summers in 1997 and 1996 and harsh winters. FWP Commission reduced licenses by 30,000.

FWP launches internet web site.

- 1998** An Adaptive Harvest Management concept is implemented to manage deer and set regulations that reflect the dynamic nature of deer populations.

The Environmental Impact Statement for FWP's Wildlife Program is completed.

FWP commits to develop a new Automated Licensing System.

- 1999** Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) found in an elk in a game farm near Phillipsburg; herd was eliminated.

Legislation passed creating a continuing hunter education program for adults and a mandatory course for convicted violators of fish and game laws.

All hunting on private property now requires landowner permission by law.

- 2000** A 140,000-acre conservation easement between FWP and Plum Creek Timber Company was approved in the Thompson and Fisher river valleys in northwest Montana - the largest of its kind in Montana's history.

A statewide FWP weed coordinator hired.

Fishing and upland game bird license prices were reduced about 50 percent for Montana youth ages 15-17.

- 2001** Remedial hunter education course established and required of those who lose their hunting privileges as a result of a hunting violation available on the FWP web page.

- 2002** The automated licensing system (ALS) goes into effect.

FWP begins first phase of a process to develop and adopt a wolf management plan, required by the USFS prior to the future delisting of the wolf.

The first director of the Montana Wildlife Rehabilitation and Education Center hired.

- 2003** About 4,000 first-time 12- to 17- year-old hunters received free youth sportsman's licenses.

More than 8 million acres enrolled in FWP's Block Management Program.

- 2004** For the first time in 40 years, the antlerless elk season was extended for two weeks in some districts for hunters with unused general season elk licenses. Unlimited numbers of antelope special archery-only licenses were available in much of the state.

Hunters saw advertising for the first time in the deer, elk and antelope hunting regulations.

After nearly two years of public discussion, FWP adopted an updated elk management plan to guide future management of the species.

- 2005** FWP offered a chance at a second antlerless elk in some Montana elk management units, a first..

A new offering on FWP's website is designed to help hunters and others in the outdoors learn about Montana's recovering wolf population and how to live with wolves.

Nearly 6,200 hunters apply for Montana's 90-day bison hunting season.

- 2006** FWP approves the new SuperTag hunting license lottery offering \$5 chances to draw a license from some of the state's most popular big game species.

- 2007** Grizzly bears in the Yellowstone ecosystem and bald eagles are removed from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services Threatened and Endangered Species list.

FWP Commission adopts rules to guide the commercial use of FWP managed lands including Wildlife Management Areas and Fishing Access Sites.

- 2008** With deer and humans sharing "home territories", the Montana Legislature gives municipalities the authority to manage wildlife for public safety and health. FWP must still authorize public deer-control efforts.

The status of wolves under federal law changes twice. Wolves were delisted in the spring and reinstated under the federal Endangered Species Act protections by fall.

- 2009** A black bear population study across the species' entire 8,000-square-mile Montana range concludes the state's bear harvest is sustainable. Only three percent of female black bears are taken by hunters each year.

Montana's first fair-chase wolf hunting season occurs under a statewide quota of 75 wolves across three wolf management units. Hunters harvested 72 wolves.

A newly crafted bighorn sheep conservation strategy is drafted to keep the bighorn sheep population on track.



Moose

State Parks and Recreation Resources

Handy Information and Statistics

Park Details

- Montana's State Parks hosted 2.06 million visitors in 2009.
- Refer to the State Parks Brochure for detailed information about specific sites and features or go to the FWP web page at fwp.mt.gov under State Parks.
- Montana's parks system consists of 54 State Parks.
- Montana's largest State Park is Makoshika, with 11,531 acres; the smallest park is Parker Homestead State Park, consisting of one building.
- The Parks Division has three programs: state parks, fishing access sites and the trails/recreation/community grant programs.
- The Parks Division develops and maintains fishing access sites. The Fish and Wildlife Division is responsible for locating and acquiring new sites.

Visitation

- In 2009, the Montana State Parks system hosted an estimated 6.42 million visitors: 2.06 million state parks visitors and 4.36 million fishing access site visitors.
- The most highly visited park in 2009 was Giant Springs State Park near Great Falls with 302,000 visitors, surpassing Cooney State Park for the first time since 1995.
- Resident visitation to Montana State Parks increased from 73 percent in 2003 to 83 percent in 2009, in part due to the "Fee to Free" day-use program.

Fees

- An optional \$4 fee paid with a vehicle's registration provides daily entry at State parks to vehicles licensed in Montana and all occupants.
- A \$25 Parks annual pass permits nonresidents unlimited daytime use of all Montana State Parks. Camping fees still apply.
- Camping fees are \$7 for fishing license holders at those Fishing Access Sites where camping fees are charged, and \$12 per night for non-fishing license holders.
- At state parks that charge camping fees, the fees range from \$12-15. Camping fees at State Parks are reduced by \$2 from the listed in-season rates from Oct. 1-April 30. Reservations are not available at state park campgrounds.
- Current fishing access site operations, maintenance and acquisition funds originate from \$1 from each resident fishing license and \$5 from each nonresident fishing license. Of the funding generated, 75 percent is used for the operation and maintenance of existing FAS sites and 25 percent is used to acquire new sites.

Economics

- State Parks create an estimated 1,170 private sector jobs and \$23.4 million in direct income for residents of Montana. Park visitor expenditures in local communities adjacent to parks are estimated at \$116 million.

Trails

- Montana has over 3,900 miles of groomed snowmobile trails.
- A total of 59,172 off-highway vehicles (OHVs) were registered in Montana in 2008.
- Snowmobiles operating on public land must be registered at the County Treasurer's office in the county where the owner resides, and the owner must display a decal.
- Snowmobiles not registered in Montana are required to have a current nonresident permit before being ridden on public lands in Montana. Permits can be purchased from vendors, Fish, Wildlife & Parks offices, or online at fwp.mt.gov.
- FWP administers over \$1.5 million in trail grants every year.

Boating

- A total of 84,988 motorboats, personal watercraft and sailboats over 12 feet in length are registered in Montana and must obtain and display one permanent registration decal (valid for as long as the owner has the vessel) and two validation decals (valid for a 3-year period).
- Since Dec. 2007, a total of 48,689 of these boats have the validation decal valid from 2008 to Feb. of 2011.
- Since 1992, youngsters 13-14 years of age operating a motor boat (over 10 horsepower) or jet skis without an adult on board have had to first complete a boating safety course.
- All watercraft must be equipped with a personal flotation device (PFD) for all riders (a seat cushion is not sufficient); children under 12 years of age must wear PFDs at all times when a boat under 26 feet is in motion. Anyone operating or riding on a jet ski must wear a PFD. Anyone water skiing or being towed must wear a PFD.
- Operating a watercraft without a sufficient number of personal flotation devices aboard is the most common violation of Montana's water recreation laws.

Parks Historical Perspective

- 1929** State Land Board is authorized to set aside state lands for parks.
- 1936** Lewis and Clark Caverns is donated as Montana's first state park.
- 1939** First comprehensive legislation establishes a state Park System and a separate State Park Commission.
- 1947** State Parks receive their first legislative appropriation.
- 1953** Administration of state parks is transferred to the Highway Commission with a \$45,000 annual budget.
- 1955** First boating lifesaving equipment law passed. Wardens begin enforcement of boat safety laws.
- 1963** Fish and Game Department appropriation includes legislative intent to allocate funds for development of fishing and boating facilities in state parks.

Motorboat fuel tax is separated from gas tax for state boat park creation, improvement, and maintenance (now 0.9 percent).
- 1964** Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is established to provide up to \$900 million annually for park development nationally.
- 1965** Administration of state parks and the LWCF program is transferred to the Fish and Game Commission.

Montana Outdoor Recreation Advisory Committee is established (eliminated by 1971 Executive Reorganization Act).
- 1975** Coal Tax park acquisition trust fund is established at 2.5 percent of Coal Severance Tax receipts.
- 1982** LWCF funding for state and local park development projects in Montana is reduced to \$0 from a maximum of \$3.4 million in 1979.
- 1986** All Coal Tax earnings earmarked for the parks trust are diverted to the General Fund until June 30, 1989; parks trust interest earnings are diverted solely to park maintenance.
- 1987** All General Fund support of the State Park System is eliminated.

Net loss of \$1 million per year since 1985 from Coal Tax and General Fund for state park repairs and improvements.
- 1989** State Park System celebrates its Golden Anniversary.

Entrance fees are initiated at state parks.
- 1990** State Park Futures Committee's report to the governor recommends an additional \$6.3 million per year over five years and 30 new full-time employees to upgrade the Park System.
- 1991** Floaters are charged fees on the Smith River for the first time.
- 1994** The 53rd Legislature passed a bill designating and establishing certain Montana State Parks as "primitive parks, and eliminating user fees for Montana residents who visit primitive parks.
- 1995** The Parks Division initiates a comprehensive plan for the Montana State Parks System, the "2020 Vision for Montana State Parks."

The legislature approved funding to begin planning for the new visitor center at Ulm Pishkun, and a new animal shelter and nature center to be located at Spring Meadow Lake.
- 1996** Draft management plans for Lewis and Clark Caverns and Chief Plenty Coups were underway. In addition, final management plans for Wild Horse Island and the Smith River were completed. The new State Park System Plan was started.
- 1997** Visitation exceeds 1.4 million at Montana's State Parks.

- 1998** A comprehensive Blackfoot River Corridor Recreation Management Plan completed.
- Parks Division "2020 Vision Plan" completed.
- Commercial use fee/registration process initiated for FAS and other FWP lands (Alberton Gorge).
- 31 fishing access sites now on camping fee list, 108 fishing access sites considered "primitive" by Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM).
- Three tipis and one yurt are now available for renting at selected state parks to complement the three cabins already available.
- 1999** The Ulm Pishkun Visitor Center was dedicated and a grand opening was held in early June.
- 2000** The FWP Commission determines that Native Americans do not have to pay daily entrance fees at four park sites located on reservation lands: Chief Plenty Coups, Big Arm, Finley Point and Yellow Bay.
- The Six Year Plan for Montana State Parks completed, as well as, the State Trails Plan and Trails Programmatic EIS.
- Management plans established for Bannack, Giant Springs, Lewis & Clark Caverns, Chief Plenty Coups, Frenchtown Pond and the Blackfoot River.
- 2001** The Parks Passport available online, the first FWP license to be sold on the Internet.
- Traveler's Rest, the historic Indian campsite that provided respite for the Lewis and Clark Expedition near Lolo, becomes Montana's newest State Park under a unique management agreement with TRPHA.
- 2002** The Montana State Park Futures Committee II established to follow-up on work begun by the first State Park Futures Committee in 1989.
- Seven local government entities across the state received nearly \$150,000 to fund boating improvement projects.
- 2003** A new law passed by the Montana legislature eliminated daily and annual state park entry fees for Montana residents beginning in 2004. Revenue to operate, maintain and improve state parks is raised by an optional \$4 added to vehicle registrations. Montana is the first state in the nation to use this type of fee structure.
- Legislature passes a new law establishing a permanent decal boating registration system.
- 2004** Tower Rock State Park near Cascade became an official state park.
- River recreationists and communities participated in shaping new statewide rules to help manage recreation and reduce conflicts on Montana's busy and popular rivers.
- Brush Lake State Park near Plentywood became an official state park.
- 2005** Legislature passes a new permanent validation system for boats in Montana.
- 2007** Legislature appropriated \$10 million for new parks and Fishing Access Sites.
- Ulm Pishkun State Park's name is changed to First Peoples Buffalo Jump State Park
- The first Heritage Coordinator is hired by the FWP Parks Division.
- 2008** Rosebud Battlefield State Park is named a National Historic Landmark.
- Nearly 95,000 people participate in interpretive programs and special events in Montana State Parks.
- 2009** Visitation exceeds 1.9 million in Montana's State Parks.
- 2009** The updated Smith River State Park & River Corridor Recreation Management Plan is adopted.
- Pictograph Cave State Park's new 2,700 square foot visitor center is completed.

FWP and Noxious Weeds

FWP is responsible for noxious weed management on more than 600 sites totaling 362,987 acres of fishing access sites, state parks and wildlife management and habitat protection areas. FWP also works with other agencies and private landowners to collectively control noxious weeds.

- More than 30 FWP employees are licensed herbicide applicators.
- Noxious weed management on FWP managed sites has involved hundreds of biological control insect releases.
- FWP formed a Noxious Weed Management Advisory Committee to help develop the agency's Statewide Integrated Noxious Weed Management Plan. July 2008 the final plan was printed and implemented.
- FWP offers a five percent incentive-payment boost to block management cooperators who agree to use the funds for weed management.
- The annual weed pull at Giant Springs State Parks was also a success in 2009.
- The 2008-2009 Legislative Audit of the Parks Division weed management program revealed that FWP has an engrained weed management culture and that FWP is committed to managing weeds to the best of their ability with finite resources. Strengths and weaknesses of the management program were described in detail and recommendations given for improving specific areas of the program.

Enforcement

Enforcement Facts

- Fish, Wildlife & Parks currently has 99 sworn officers, 90 of which are assigned to field or patrol districts.
- Montana encompasses 145,552 square miles of land and 1,551 square miles of water. As such, one field warden is employed for every 2,000 square miles of land and water in the state, an area nearly the size of the state of Delaware.
- On average Montana game wardens write nearly 6,000 courtesy and violation citations and give about 8,000 verbal and written warnings annually.
- The bureau monitors compliance with regulations and conducts investigations in the following program areas: fisheries, wildlife, parks, boating and water safety, snowmobile operations and safety, off-highway vehicle operation and safety and commercial licensing and permits.
- The bureau's Criminal Investigation Section conducts and coordinates long-term criminal investigations of major poaching rings and unlawful commercialization of Montana's wildlife resources. State and federal charges result, and some cases involve felonies.
- FWP wardens have personal contact with about 70,000 to 100,000 hunters, anglers and other recreationists every year and more than 8,000 landowners.
- On average, more than \$500,000 in fines is assessed for violations each year. Half of a fine is deposited in the Montana General Fund, and half goes to the county where the violation occurred.
- Montana's first deputy game wardens were appointed in 1889. The agency was created in 1901 and eight state game wardens were hired.
- Montana game wardens must have at least a Bachelor's degree in fish or wildlife management, parks or recreation management, criminal justice or a related field. Candidates for a game warden position must pass rigorous written and physical testing, and are subject to an in-depth background check and extensive psychological evaluation. Newly appointed wardens must then complete the Montana Law Enforcement Academy's 12-week resident training program and receive a Law Enforcement Basic Certificate. The next step is successful completion of the division's three-month Field Training and Evaluation Program. Even after qualifying for permanent status, wardens must periodically re-certify in critical law enforcement professional skills and evaluations for the rest of their career.

Violation Facts

The most common violations generally are:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| • 38.5 percent | wildlife cases |
| • 19.3 percent | fisheries cases |
| • 10.6 percent | water safety cases |
| • 4.5 percent | miscellaneous |
| • 7.4 percent | trespassing |
| • 7.0 percent | state parks |
| • 6.0 percent | residency issues |
| • 3.4 percent | snowmobiles |
| • 1.0 percent | outfitter-related |
| • 1.4 percent | OHV-related |

FWP wardens also annually check the compliance of a variety of recreational vehicles and recreationists. Approximate annual contacts include:

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| • 40,000 | hunters |
| • 38,000 | anglers |
| • 15,000 | boats |
| • 8,000 | snowmobiles |
| • 5,500 | OHVs |
| • 12,000 | park user contacts |
| • 2,000 | outfitters |

Crime in the Outdoors Costs Montana

Mule deer are the most frequently poached big game species. Between 2000 and 2009, poachers were successfully prosecuted for illegally killing:

- 1,753 mule deer,
- 983 whitetail deer,
- 1,478 elk, and
- 96 moose.

Help Stop Violations

1-800-TIP-MONT

- Since the TIP-MONT program's inception in 1985 it has paid rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those who commit crimes in the outdoors. TIP-MONT generally receives about 1,400 to 1,800 calls annually.
- TIP-MONT, in 2009, handled more than 2,000 calls, aiding FWP field wardens responsible for patrolling a total of 93 million acres. The TIP-MONT hotline number is 1-800-847-6668.
- TIP-MONT has a display trailer with anti-poaching messages that travels the state for educational purposes.
- Individuals and agencies interested in helping increase TIP-MONT rewards may make tax-deductible contributions to:

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks Foundation
Attn: TIP-MONT
P.O. Box 200701
Helena, MT 59620-0701



Money Matters

2010 Projected Budget

2010 PLANNED EXPENDITURES:

Management & Finance Division	16.2% of total funds
Fish & Wildlife Division	66.5% of total funds
Parks Division	17.3% of total funds

2010 DEPARTMENT REVENUE

This is an illustration of FWP's funding. Actual annual revenues from these sources may fall above or below the figures used here.

Statutory	2.2 %	\$1,895,500
Hunting and Fishing Licenses	67.7 %	\$57,164,860
(33 percent derived from resident licenses and 67 percent from nonresident licenses)		
Other State Revenue	12.1%	\$10,563,367
Federal Funds	20.0%	\$17,457,006
DEPARTMENT TOTAL:	100%	\$87,080,733

2010 FISH AND WILDLIFE DIVISION

REVENUE

The Fish and Wildlife Division includes five programs: Wildlife, Communication and Education, Fisheries, Law Enforcement, and Strategic Planning and Data Services. The Programs are funded by statutory revenue, hunting and fishing license revenue, other state revenue and federal funds.

Statutory Revenue

- Statutory revenue is revenue appropriated specifically by Montana law—for example, to support operations, maintenance and forest management on the state's wildlife management areas.

Hunting and Fishing License Revenue

- This license revenue source includes all license sales, interest earnings and miscellaneous revenues. About two-thirds of FWP's license revenue comes from nonresident license sales.

Other State Revenue

- The Fish and Wildlife Division receives revenue from other state sources. For example, the contributions made by taxpayers for nongame income tax check-off supports nongame species management and improving wildlife viewing opportunities.

Federal Funds

- More than \$9 million comes from an excise tax on sporting arms and ammunition, handguns and certain archery equipment (Pittman-Robertson). About \$9.6 million in federal funding comes from an excise tax on fishing equipment and electric trolling motors, a federal fuel tax and import duties on fishing tackle and pleasure boats (Dingell-Johnson).
- Montana received \$1 million from the State Wildlife Grant Program to help fund research and management programs for species that have special conservation needs.

2010 PARKS DIVISION

REVENUE

The Parks Division is composed of three programs: Montana State Parks, trails and community grants, and fishing access site management. The programs are funded by statutory revenue, state parks earned revenue, hunting and fishing license revenue, other state revenue and federal revenue.

Statutory Revenue

- Accommodations Tax—Under state law, 6.5 percent of the 4 percent Lodging Facility Use Tax charged by lodging facilities is used to maintain state parks.

State Parks Earned Revenue

- Parks' earned revenues include entry fees, camping, special use fees and a light vehicle registration fee on passenger cars and light trucks. Of the \$4 light vehicle registration fee, \$3.50 goes to state parks, \$0.25 to fishing access sites and another \$0.25 to the Montana Department of Commerce.
- Sales of educational, commemorative and interpretive merchandise, as well as other goods and services at state parks and other designated locations provide this revenue.

Hunting and Fishing License Revenue

- A portion of hunting and fishing license sales goes to the operation, maintenance and development of fishing access sites statewide.

Other State Revenue

- Coal Tax Trust Earnings: A portion of the interest earned from the Coal Tax Trust account goes to develop, operate and maintain the state park system.

- **Motorboat Fuel Tax:** Revenue from the state gasoline dealers' license tax is used to create, improve and maintain state parks where motorboats are allowed.
- **Off-highway vehicle and snowmobile registration and decal fees:** These are used for the development and support of the OHV and snowmobile programs.
- **Fuel Tax:** A portion of the state gasoline dealers' license tax supports OHV and snowmobile safety, education and grants to local users' clubs for equipment and trail maintenance.

Federal Revenue

- Federal funding from the sale of fishing equipment and tackle (Wallop-Breaux) helps support fishing access sites and state parks where motorboats are allowed.
- Additional federal funding for state and local parks comes from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Special Funding Information of Interest

License Sales

- License revenues provide nearly 66 percent of FWP's total operating budget.
- In fiscal year 2009, nonresident license sales accounted for about two-thirds of total license revenues.
- Federal funds account for 20 percent of the overall budget for use in fisheries and wildlife restoration efforts and for parks development and maintenance, boating safety, education and regulation.

Payment of Taxes

- FWP makes annual payments to counties paid at the same rate a private landowner would pay real property taxes for land and assessments. In 2009, payments to counties totaled \$563,442.02. FWP makes these payments to counties when the total FWP-managed land ownership in the county (wildlife management areas, fishing access sites, and state parks) exceeds 100 acres.
- The five counties receiving the largest tax payments in 2009 were:

1. Lake	\$73,896.66
2. Yellowstone	\$56,084.37
3. Anaconda-Deer Lodge	\$55,505.33
4. Lewis & Clark	\$52,721.32
5. Gallatin	\$42,332.25

Several programs benefit wildlife habitat as listed below:

- House Bill 526 passed in 1987 designates a portion of hunting license money, \$3.3 million annually, for land acquisition.

Another source of funds is the sale of auction hunting licenses. In 2009 these licenses sold as follows:

- Upland Game Bird Habitat Enhancement Program (\$600,000)
- One Bighorn Sheep License Auction (\$220,500)*
- One Moose License Auction (\$12,600)*
- One Mountain Goat License Auction (\$9,000)*
- One Elk License Auction (\$14,400)*
- One Mule Deer Auction (\$7,650)*
- Migratory Bird Habitat Enhancement (\$250,000)

*amount after 10 percent went to the auctioning organization

The State Wildlife Grant (SWG) program helps states integrate monitoring and management of all fish and wildlife species, and to implement FWP's Comprehensive Fish & Wildlife Conservation Strategy. FWP received about \$1 million in funding from this federal program in 2009.

Other Fish and Wildlife Funding Sources

- Funding has been received annually from the State Wildlife Grant (SWG) program. The funding helps states integrate monitoring and management of all fish and wildlife species, and to implement FWP's Comprehensive Fish & Wildlife Conservation Strategy. Funding received in the last six years from this federal grant program:

SWG 2002 Funding:	\$1.3 million
SWG 2003 Funding:	\$1.02 million
SWG 2004 Funding:	\$1.07 million
SWG 2005 Funding:	\$1.09 million
SWG 2006 Funding:	\$1.06 million
SWG 2007 Funding:	\$1.07 million
SWG 2008 Funding:	\$1.08 million
SWG 2009 Funding:	\$1.07 million

- Funding must be approved on a year-by-year basis. Conservation groups around the country continue to work with the President and with Congress hoping to secure permanent funding for these types of projects.

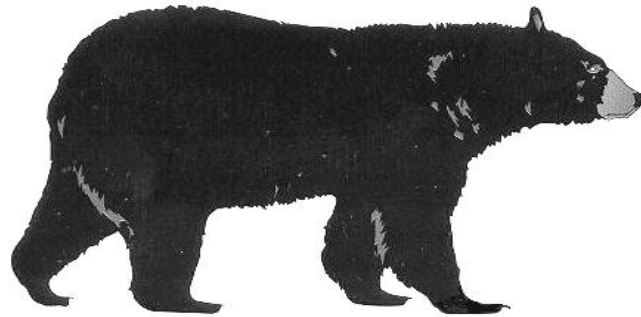


TABLE 9. – MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS 10-YEAR LICENSE SALES COMPARISON

LICENSE TYPE	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	*2008
Res. Conservation	95,424	94,911	95,066	95,461	92,323	93,088	92,242	88,265	81,850	43,045
free									10,765	52,717
Disabled Res. Conservation	4,290	4,324	4,516	6,662	1,194	1,443	1,589	1,779	2,062	2,318
Res. Cons/Fishing	146,664	136,612	132,857	121,221	130,483	132,691	132,006	130,223	126,620	124,033
Res. Youth Cons/Fishing									7,029	6,699
FISHING	---	---	---	1,459	1,549	1,459	1,556	1,791	2,523	2,238
Res. Fishing	7,572	5,453	5,689	5,449	4,949	4,452	4,340	2,648	2,518	2,698
Res. Youth Fishing	---	4,765	4,986	7,076	389	363	355	211	183	181
Res. Paddlefish	5,522	4,859	3,770	5,002	6,360	6,098	6,057	6,855	4,214	4,421
Res. Bird	35,725	31,623	29,792	29,389	30,834	30,530	29,506	29,140	29,917	29,364
Res. Youth Bird	---	1,356	1,121	1,282	1,674	1,669	1,711	1,523	1,585	1,528
Res. Turkey	10,225	12,366	14,410	17,747	17,545	20,363	20,851	22,371	24,404	26,170
Waterfowl Stamp	25,103	23,458	23,675	18,103	18,103	18,687	17,474	16,632	18,599	17,832
Res. Sportsman (w/o bear)	10,341	11,208	12,482	17,322	17,522	18,204	19,280	17,977	20,607	20,238
Res. Sportsman (w/bear)	11,927	12,635	13,361	10,702	10,916	12,449	13,435	13,065	14,445	13,336
Res. Youth Sportsman	---	3,672	4,613	4,839	4,281	3,903	3,912	5,066	5,359	2,871
Res. Senior Sportsman								1,342	821	-
Sportsman							28	428	447	1,031
Cooperators Sportsman							1,029	1,017	1,022	1,023
Res. Free Youth Sportsman					4,003	4,939	4,804	4,954	4,923	4,922
Elk - Adult	72,281	68,826	66,965	66,598	64,874	66,616	63,959	63,342	63,206	62,584
Elk-Senior, Youth, Disabled	17,351	16,704	17,480	19,508	17,688	19,254	19,714	19,448	20,743	23,703
Deer A - Adult	91,606	88,233	87,511	86,883	87,268	88,289	86,342	84,448	84,044	85,547
Disab.	22,167	21,709	22,345	23,685	21,784	23,066	23,686	23,064	24,453	27,871
Res. Deer B	31,351	40,592	45,711	54,000	62,209	67,548	68,814	88,601	95,597	105,799
Res. Black Bear	7,432	6,999	8,077	8,981	7,797	8,719	9,166	8,885	9,526	9,411
Res. Mountain Lion	5,886	5,138	5,116	6,336	6,130	6,635	6,688	3,206	3,803	3,530
Res. Moose	617	617	619	630	633	630	574	595	592	611
Res. Sheep	374	363	251	293	294	334	413	489	521	606
Res. Goat	271	291	296	303	296	310	305	273	273	301
Res. Bison							25	123	89	31
Bison Tribal							11	10	4	8
Res. Elk A9					357	7,007	4,079	3,822	3,935	8,110
Res. Antelope	29,255	34,061	38,193	44,405	49,502	52,794	51,053	53,888	55,564	48,735
Resident HUNTING ACCESS ENHANCEMENT	---	---	---	166,545	164,723	168,485	167,322	166,036	171,656	170,975
Res. Bonus Point Fee	---	---	19,287	21,593	49,107	62,911	65,114	64,177	65,600	68,871
Nonres. Conservation	151,398	138,002	142,869	116,747	131,449	130,454	130,348	130,883	136,715	130,534
Nonres. Cons/Fishing	26,431	27,310	27,819	30,375	24,298	24,000	23,881	24,650	26,721	25,733
Nonres. Season Fishing	4,425	3,664	3,793	2,855	1,895	1,606	1,592	843	912	790
Nonres. Paddlefish	1,263	1,197	754	899	1,003	889	794	1,077	752	958
Nonres. 2-Day Fishing	193,726	173,226	182,561	160,853	130,970	121,378	117,712	113,127	116,584	107,150
Nonres. 10-day Fishing					16,448	20,253	20,836	23,372	24,031	24,158
Nonres. Bird	10,969	8,256	7,060	5,862	6,951	7,324	7,153	7,740	7,973	7,542
Nonres. 3-Day Bird Stamp	243	278	285	644	709	660	603	610	748	692
Nonres. Turkey	2,403	2,625	2,731	958	862	956	1,296	1,387	1,494	1,537
Nonres Waterfowl Stamp	---	---	---	3,423	3,442	3,568	3,311	3,305	3,388	3,003
Nonres. Big Game Combo- General	10,710	10,715	10,734	10,270	10,430	10,358	10,482	10,519	10,583	10,669

LICENSE TYPE	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	*2008
Outfit.	4,919	5,606	4,974	4,359	4,535	4,980	5,131	5,943	5,341	4,706
General	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Outfitter	2,143	2,304	2,300	2,148	2,272	2,300	2,443	2,511	2,685	2,246
Landowner	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Nonres. Elk Combo-General	790	785	766	1,329	1,070	1,142	1,018	981	877	784
Nonres. Elk Combo-Outfitter	581	623	750	652	658	653	601	646	550	488
Reissued	46	76	65	---	54	114	117	77	68	91
General Reiss	---	---	606	---	655	726	1,566	1,515	1,361	1,220
Big Game Combo								144	193	196
Game Combo							12	40	60	68
Nonres. Deer B	5,320	8,654	5,847	7,859	8,230	9,066	8,067	10,745	12,028	13,061
Nonres. Black Bear	2,105	2,017	2,133	962	765	921	963	971	997	903
Nonres. Mountain Lion	519	493	421	281	282	312	311	133	145	147
Nonres. Moose	19	16	25	21	26	17	12	22	21	21
Nonres. Sheep	73	75	49	37	31	49	50	66	72	78
Nonres. Goat	18	16	24	19	21	22	14	25	17	18
Nonres. Bison								2	1	-
Nonres. Elk B12					20	49	138	138	221	753
Nonres. Antelope	4,014	3,165	3,667	3,371	3,561	4,246	4,518	5,403	5,611	5,628
(Only)	1,582	1,526	1,852	1,272	2,010	2,252	2,471	3,583	4,113	3,869
ENHANCEMENT	---	---	---	11,275	15,228	33,252	32,294	34,264	35,484	35,989
Nonres. Bonus Point Fee	---	---	20,075	19,618	7,309	28,353	32,370	33,677	39,290	36,900
Warm Water Game Fish	---	50,052	45,044	45,431	47,968	48,952	55,943	57,600	61,272	65,350
DONATION	---	---	---	323	217	193	195	161	172	212
Elk Permit	39,136	39,945	40,989	40,592	40,565	27,025	26,443	23,399	22,971	25,115
Bow & Arrow	27,138	26,754	28,646	30,105	31,246	33,688	36,068	37,967	40,955	40,314
Drawing Fee	189,313	196,759	212,787	246,740	209,902	271,407	273,099	261,123	275,334	273,301
State Lands Use	29,016	29,672	30,286	32,848	35,245	3,183	3,248	2,341	3,119	4,003
State Lands Family	2,460	2,735	3,081	5,982	6,833	1,305	1,256	1,043	1,167	1,278
Sen/Yth State Lands Use	5,125	5,244	5,722	8,933	9,679	1,062	991	777	1,117	1,377
PARKS PASSPORT (1ST)	---	---	---	9,791	7,790	491	519	531	612	724
(2ND/3RD)	---	---	---	2,764	1,540	73	69	59	63	80
TRAPPING (landowner)	---	---	---	32	139	161	152	165	153	117
TRAPPING (RESIDENT)	---	---	---	2,495	3,271	3,296	3,162	3,852	4,309	4,314
TRAPPING (NONRESIDENT)	---	---	---	1	2	3	1	2	2	3
TOTALS	1,351,569	1,376,865	1,451,204	1,657,900	1,648,668	1,727,975	1,732,990	1,737,413	1,814,081	1,813,778
* 2008 information is license year to date, March 1 2008 through December 31, 2008.										

TABLE 10. – LICENSED HUNTERS 1966-2008

<u>Year</u>	<u>Licensed Hunters</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966	155,334	376,847
1967	157,693	396,575
1968	153,506	359,082
1969	161,051	375,724
1970	174,014	408,214
1971	185,594	435,263
1972	199,648	468,388
1973	208,528	496,717
1974	226,510	507,928
1975	220,876	496,519
1976	222,878	517,106
1977	204,298	528,501
1978	208,341	537,731
1979	213,677	554,332
1980	217,410	549,495
1981	218,753	559,098
1982	236,487	592,619
1983	248,427	579,499
1984	254,255	590,389
1985	250,376	599,971
1986	262,802	642,184
1987	261,780	644,772
1988	256,238	624,763
1989	255,333	630,555
1990	259,356	646,223
1991	265,727	641,131
1992	268,286	647,246
1993	272,032	662,688
1994	295,151	684,971
1995	290,775	673,849
1996	284,697	656,793
1997	277,711	645,189
1998	280,382	658,050
1999	283,815	668,621
2000	279,727	654,759
2001	283,815	668,621
2002	279,727	654,759
2003	227,365	610,473
2004	232,276	615,650
2005	232,869	612,121
2006	231,936	611,433
2007	240,613	630,147
2008	243,751	640,005

EXHIBIT 1: LICENSES & PERMITS AVAILABILITY CHART

Key – * = Must be postmarked on or before deadline date. ** = Must be received by 5 pm. MST on deadline date.

2010 RESIDENT LICENSE TYPE	COST	DEADLINE	NOTES
Conservation	\$8.00		Required prerequisite license. Residents (12 -14 and 62 & older) receive implied privileges of season fishing, warm water fish, upland game bird (excluding turkey) and state migratory license.
Antelope (900 Archery) Drawing	\$19.00	June 1*	
Antelope Disabled Drawing	\$19.00	June 1*	Special disabled antelope drawing application required. For information call (406) 444-2950.
Antelope Drawing	\$19.00	June 1*	
Bighorn Sheep Drawing	\$80.00	May 1*	If successful will have to pay additional \$50.
Bison Drawing	\$5.00	May 1*	Drawing fee only. If successful will have to pay additional \$125.
Black Bear	\$19.00	Spring - April 15 Fall - August 31	Can purchase after deadline dates but only from FWP office and 5-day wait period to use license.
Bow and Arrow	\$10.00		
Combat Disabled Veteran - Antelope	\$7.00		50 licenses - handled thru Helena Licensing only - For information call (406) 444-2950.
Combat Disabled Veteran - Deer, General	\$8.00		50 licenses - handled thru Helena Licensing only - For information call (406) 444-2950.
Combat Disabled Veteran - Deer B	\$5.00		50 licenses - handled thru Helena Licensing only - For information call (406) 444-2950.
Deer – General, Disabled	\$6.50		
Deer – General	\$16.00		
Deer – General, Senior	\$10.00		
Deer – General, Youth (12 - 14)	\$6.50		
Deer B – Over-the-Counter	\$10.00		Over-the-counter - valid in specific district(s). Purchase beginning August 9.
Deer B – Single Region Antlerless Whitetail	\$10.00		Over-the-counter - license limited to use in specific regions. Purchase beginning August 9.
Deer B Drawing	\$15.00	June 1*	
Deer Permit Drawing	\$5.00	June 1*	Drawing fee only - must be used with general deer license.
Disabled Conservation License	\$8.00		Implied privilege of upland bird (excluding turkey), season fishing, warm water fish & state waterfowl.
Elk – General, Disabled	\$8.00		
Elk – General	\$20.00		
Elk – General, Senior - (62 +)	\$12.00		
Elk – General, Youth (12 - 14)	\$8.00		
Elk B License - Drawing	\$25.00	June 1*	Antlerless only.
Elk B License Over-The-Counter	\$20.00		Antlerless only - over-the-counter - valid in specific district(s). Purchase beginning August 9.
Elk Permit Drawing	\$9.00	June 1*	Must have current year general elk license to apply - must be used with general elk license.
Hound Training License	\$5.00		
Hunting Access Enhancement Fee (HAEF)	\$2.00		Annual fee charged when hunter purchases first hunting license each year.
Migratory (12 - 15)	\$8.00		Need only a conservation license. Federal Stamp is not required.
Migratory (16 - 61)	\$6.50		Federal Stamp also required.
Migratory (62 and older)	\$8.00		Need only a conservation license. Federal Stamp is also required.
Moose Drawing	\$80.00	May 1*	If successful will have to pay additional \$50.
Mountain Goat Drawing	\$80.00	May 1*	If successful will have to pay additional \$50.
Mountain Lion - General License	\$19.00	August 31	Can purchase after deadline date but only from FWP office and 5-day wait period to use license.
Mountain Lion Special License - Limited Entry Drawing	\$5.00	August 31**	Drawing fee only - if successful will pay additional \$19.
Mountain Lion Trophy	\$50.00		Must be purchased after mountain lion kill.
Sandhill Crane Drawing	\$5.00	July 29**	Drawing fee only.
Sportsman - Military Recognition	\$2.00		Must go through certification process at FWP offices - includes conservation, season fishing, upland bird (excluding turkey), deer & elk. \$2.00 fee is for HAEF.
Sportsman with Bear	\$85.00		Includes conservation, deer, elk, bear, state lands, upland bird (excluding turkey) & season fishing.
Sportsman without Bear	\$70.00		Includes conservation, deer, elk, state lands, upland bird (excluding turkey) & season fishing.
Sportsman without Bear - (Youth - 12 - 17)	\$25.00		Includes conservation, deer, elk, state lands, upland bird (excluding turkey) season fishing.
Sportsman without Bear - Free Youth (12 - 17)	FREE		For first-time ever hunting after completion of Hunter Education course. Includes conservation, deer, elk, state lands, upland bird (excluding turkey) & season fishing.
State Lands (12-17)	\$5.00		
State Lands (18-59)	\$10.00		
State Lands (60 +)	\$5.00		
State Lands (Family)	\$20.00		
Swan Drawing	\$5.00	Sept 2**	Drawing fee only.
Turkey License	\$6.50		
Turkey Permit Drawing	\$5.00	Spring - March 11** Fall - July 29**	Drawing fee only - if successful need to purchase turkey license and upland game bird license.
Upland Bird	\$7.50		
Upland Bird - (Youth 15 - 17)	\$3.00		

Key – * = Must be postmarked on or before deadline date. ** = Must be received by 5 pm. MST on deadline date.

2010 NONRESIDENT LICENSE TYPE	COST	DEADLINE	NOTES
Conservation	\$10.00		Required prerequisite license.
Antelope (900 Archery) Drawing	\$205.00	June 1*	
Antelope Disabled Drawing	\$205.00	June 1*	Special disabled antelope drawing application required. For information call (406) 444-2950.
Antelope Drawing	\$205.00	June 1*	
Big Game Combination - General Drawing	\$643.00	March 15*	Includes conservation, deer, elk, state lands, upland bird (excluding turkey), season fishing & HAEF.
Big Game Combination - Outfitter Sponsored	\$1,250.00	March 15**	Guaranteed license - includes conservation, deer, elk, state lands, upland bird (excluding turkey) & season fishing (all big game hunting must be done with outfitter) Application process required.
Big Game Combo Youth (12 to 17)	\$324.00		Quota of 300 -first come first serve beginning March 1. Includes conservation, deer, elk, state lands, upland bird (excluding turkey) & season fishing.
Bighorn Sheep Drawing	\$755.00	May 1*	Must have current year conservation license to apply - See Moose/Sheep/Goat regulations for details.
Bison Drawing	\$5.00	May 1*	Drawing Fee Only. If successful pay additional \$750.
Black Bear	\$350.00	Spring - April 15 Fall - August 31	Can purchase after deadline dates but only from FWP office and 5-day wait period to use license.
Bow and Arrow	\$10.00		
College Student Combination	\$70.00		Certification at FWP office required. For information call (406) 444-2950.
Combat Disabled Veteran - Antelope	\$100.00		50 licenses - handled thru Helena Licensing only. For information call (406) 444-2950.
Combat Disabled Veteran - Deer B	\$37.50		50 licenses - handled thru Helena Licensing only. For information call (406) 444-2950.
Combat Disabled Veteran - Deer, General	\$125.00		50 licenses - handled thru Helena Licensing only. For information call (406) 444-2950.
Coming Home to Hunt - Deer Combination	\$343.00	March 15*	Includes conservation, deer, state lands, upland bird (excluding turkey), season fishing & HAEF. For information call (406) 444-2950.
Coming Home to Hunt - Deer/Elk Combination	\$643.00	March 15*	Includes conservation, deer, elk, state lands, upland bird (excluding turkey), season fishing & HAEF. For information call (406) 444-2950.
Deer B - Over-the-counter	\$75.00		Over-the-counter - valid in specific district(s). Purchase beginning August 9.
Deer B - Single Region Antlerless Whitetail	\$75.00		Over-the-counter - license limited to use in specific regions. Purchase beginning August 9.
Deer B Drawing	\$80.00	June 1*	
Deer Combination - General Drawing	\$343.00	March 15*	Includes conservation, deer, state lands, upland bird (excluding turkey), season fishing & HAEF.
Deer Combination - Landowner Sponsored Drawing	\$343.00	March 15*	Includes conservation, deer, state lands, upland bird (excluding turkey), season fishing & HAEF.
Deer Combination - Outfitter Sponsored	\$995.00	March 15**	Guaranteed license - Includes conservation, deer, state lands, upland bird (excluding turkey) & season fishing (all big game hunting must be done with outfitter).
Deer Permit Drawing	\$5.00	June 1*	Drawing fee only - must be used with a general deer license.
Elk B - Drawing	\$278.00	June 1*	Antlerless only.
Elk B Over-The-Counter	\$273.00		Antlerless Only - over-the-counter - valid in specific district(s) Purchase beginning August 9.
Elk Combination - General Drawing	\$593.00	March 15*	Includes conservation, elk, state lands, upland bird (excluding turkey), season fishing & HAEF.
Elk Combination - Outfitter Sponsored	\$995.00	March 15**	Guaranteed license - Conservation, elk, state lands, upland bird (excluding turkey) & season fishing (all big game hunting must be done with outfitter).
Elk Permit Drawing	\$9.00	June 1*	Must have current year general elk license to apply - must be used with general elk license.
Hunting Access Enhancement Fee (HAEF)	\$10.00		Annual fee charged when hunter purchases first hunting license each year.
Migratory & Upland Bird (12 - 15)	\$35.00		Federal Waterfowl stamp not required.
Migratory (16 and older)	\$50.00		Federal Waterfowl Stamp is required.
Moose Drawing	\$755.00	May 1*	See Moose/Sheep/Goat regulations for details.
Mountain Goat Drawing	\$755.00	May 1*	See Moose/Sheep/Goat regulations for details.
Mountain Lion - General	\$320.00	August 31	Can purchase after deadline dates but only from FWP office and 5-day wait period to use license.
Mountain Lion - Special Limited Entry Drawing	\$5.00	August 31**	Drawing fee only - if successful will have to pay additional \$320.
Mountain Lion Trophy	\$50.00		Must be purchased after mountain lion kill.
Off Highway Temporary Use Decal	\$5.00		
Sandhill Crane Drawing	\$5.00	July 29**	Drawing fee only.
Swan Drawing	\$5.00	Sept 2**	Drawing fee only.
Turkey - General License	\$115.00		If nonresident has purchased Upland Bird then turkey tags are \$55 each.
Turkey Permit Drawing	\$5.00	Spring - March 11** Fall - July 29**	Drawing fee only - if successful need to purchase turkey license.
Upland Bird	\$110.00		
Upland Bird - 3 Day Preserve	\$20.00		Valid only on state-licensed shooting preserves.
Upland Bird & Migratory (12 - 15)	\$35.00		Federal Waterfowl stamp not required.

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FREQUENTLY USED NUMBERS

FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS.....	406-444-2535
Block Management	406-444-2602
Communications and Education Division.....	406-444-4041
Enforcement Division	406-444-2452
Fisheries Division	406-444-2449
Helena Headquarters	406-444-2535
Hunter Education	406-444-4046
Licensing - big game & special license drawings	406-444-2950
Licensing - upland birds, black bear, mountain lion	406-444-2535
Parks Division	406-444-3750
Information Services Division.....	406-444-3350
Field Services.....	406-444-2602
Telephone Device for the Deaf	406-444-1200
Wildlife Division	406-444-2612
Foundation	406-444-6759

FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS FOUNDATION

Executive Director, Spencer Hegstad.....	406-444-6759
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FEDERAL AGENCIES

Bureau of Land Management.....	406-896-5000
Fish & Wildlife Service	406-449-5225
National Forest Msl. Regional Office	406-329-3511
Tribal Lands	
Blackfeet Reservation	406-338-7276
Crow Reservation.....	406-638-3752
Flathead Reservation.....	406-675-2700
Fort Belknap Reservation.....	406-353-2205
Fort Peck Reservation	406-768-5305
Northern Cheyenne Reservation	406-477-8844
Rocky Boy Reservation	406-395-4207

MONTANA STATE AGENCIES

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Guides & Outfitters	406-841-2373
Hunter Safety Requirements	406-444-3188
Livestock.....	406-444-2043
State Lands.....	406-444-2074
Tourism	406-841-2870

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